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JOB PRINTING

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The Spirit Ideal.

[Posthumous poem attributed to Edgar A. Poe. This poem was not published until many years after Mr. Poe's death. It is written in the style of his "Raven," which fact will be readily recognized by all admirers of his poetry.]

From the throne of life eternal,
From the home of love supernal,
Where angel feet make music over all the starry floor,
Mortals, I have come to meet you,
Come with words of peace to greet you,
And to tell you of the glory that is mine forevermore.

Once before I found a mortal
Waiting at the heavenly portal—
Waiting but to catch some echo from that ever opening door,
Then I seized his quickened being,
And through all his inward seeming,
Caused my burning inspiration in a fiery flood to pour.

Now I come more meekly human,
With the weak lips of a woman
Touched with fire from off the altar, not with burning as of yore,
But in holy love ascending,
With her chastened being blending,
I would fill your souls with music from the bright celestial shore.

As one heart yearns for another,
As a child turns to its mother,
From the golden gates of glory turn I to the earth once more,
Where I drained the cup of sadness,
Where my soul was stung to madness,
And life's bitter burning billows swept my burdened being o'er.

Here the harpies and the ravens,
Human vampires, sordid cravens,
Preyed upon my soul and substance till I writhed with anguish sore.
Life and I seemed then mismated,
For I felt accursed and fated,
Like a restless, wrathful spirit wandering on the Stygian shore.

Tortured by a nameless yearning,
Like a frost-fire freezing, burning,
Did the purple pulsing life-tide through its fevered channels pour.
Till the "golden bowl," life's token—
Into shining shreds was broken,
And my chafed and chafing spirit leaped from out its prison door.

But while living, striving, dying,
Never did my soul cease crying,
"Ye who guide the fates and furies, give, oh! give me, I implore!
From the myriad hosts of nations,
From the countless constellations,
One pure spirit that can love me—one that I, too, can adore!"

Through this fervent aspiration,
Found my fainting soul salvation,
For from out its blackened fire-crypts did my quickened spirit soar;
And my beautiful ideal—
Not too saintly to be real—
Burst more brightly on my vision than the fancy-formed Lenore.

'Mid the surging seas she found me,
With the billows breaking round me,
And my saddened sinking spirit in her arms of love upbore,
Like a lone one weak and weary,
Wandering in the midnight dreary,
On her sinless, saintly bosom, brought me to the heavenly shore.

Like the breath of blossoms blending,
Like the prayers of saints ascending,
Like the rainbow's seven-lined glory blend our souls forevermore.
Earthly love and lust enslaved me,
But divinest love hath saved me,
And I know now first and only how to love and to adore.

Oh my mortal friends and brothers,
We are each and all another's!
And the soul that gives most freely from its treasure hath the more.
Would you lose your life you find it;
And in giving love, you bind it,
Like an amulet of safety to your heart forevermore.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

"I demand this, because I consider marriage with such a girl as I know Violet Du Hayne to be, the only hope left of reclaiming you from a life of dissipation. On no other condition will I advance the large sum for which you ask. In spite of all that has passed, your still affectionate mother,

"EUGENIA ARDEN."

The written page looked as hard and unchanging to Max's fancy as its author.

There was that bill which Hardy had indorsed for him falling due within three days. It would be total ruin to poor Hardy if it was not met. That must not be. He had drawn Hardy into this scrape, and he must see him harmless, at all risks to himself. Max strode up and down the room, biting his long, fair mustache.

Marriage! He had never seen his mother's ward. She had arrived at Arden after the estrangement between mother and son; but, at all events, there was no one else he wanted to marry.

What a lovely face was that girl's he had met at Mrs. Montfort's reception! She had made him feel like echoing Geraint's, "There, by God's grace, stands the one maid for me!"

"Pshaw!" shrugging his broad shoulders. "A man could not be in love with a girl he had talked to for one evening, whose very name he had failed to hear?"

What use in reflecting? There was but one course open to him to save Hardy's honor and his own.

He sat down, and dashed off in heavy black letters:

"MOTHER: You are using the power given you by my father's will—as you have always done—tyrannically. But I have no alternative—I accept your conditions on these terms: First, that the young lady be told that I am marrying as my only means of obtaining a sum of money which is a matter of life and death to me. Secondly, that the marriage take place to-morrow afternoon. I will run down to Arden on the 3 o'clock train. You can have a clergyman waiting in the grand drawing-room, who can unite the happy pair at once. Your son,

"MAX ARDEN."

There never was a gloomier wedding. A heavy fall of snow had impeded the train, so that the early winter twilight was already falling when Max Arden stood in the great, dim room by the side of his veiled bride.

The clergyman hurriedly repeated the solemn service. The responses were duly made, and it was done.

"Embrace your wife, my son," said Mrs. Arden, with a vain attempt at cheerfulness.

"Wife!" cried the young man, drawing himself up to his full height, with a flash in his eyes. "I have no wife. This young lady understands the terms of our bargain. I have made her Mrs. Max Arden—to that you could compel me, mother—but no woman shall be wife in more than name to me whom I have not loved and chosen—ay, and wooed on my bended knees. Is my horse saddled, Stevens? I return to town to-night. In the future, as in the past, our paths lie separate.

* * * * *

Scene—the heart of the Black mountains. Time—September, when they are at their loveliest. Dramatis personæ—for one, a tall young man, with a wide-awake pushed back from his good-looking, sunburnt face, a gun over his shoulder, but little thought of shooting in his mind. He was peering through the boughs at what? Only a girl whom he had once seen in town, and of late watched many times from his leafy covert, feeling, as Olivia says, her "perfections with an invisible and subtle stealth to creep in at his eyes."

She sat on the other side of the mountain brook, busily sketching; and as he watched, her sketch-book fell into the little stream.

In a second he had sprung after it, fished it out, and was presenting it with a low bow, saying: "May I not claim acquaintance by virtue of this happy chance and our last meeting?"

"Our last meeting!" The young lady shrank from him in undisguised terror.

"Good heaven, Miss Harding! how have I alarmed you? Do I look like a tramp in my shooting-clothes? Indeed I am respectable. My name is Arden—Max Arden. I had the honor of an introduction at Mrs. Montfort's reception, last winter."

A sigh of relief, then hesitatingly:

"Oh, yes, I remember you quite well, Mr. Arden; but I—I—you must excuse me—I have heard of you since then, and I—I—"

"You have heard of me; nothing to my credit, I fear," he said, slowly, after waiting in vain for her to finish, "and you wish to decline knowing me. Is it not so? Well, I must submit to your decision, bitterly as I regret it." Then he lifted his hat and left her.

Now which of his wild doings had come to those dainty ears and brought this blow upon him? for blow it was. He was surprised to find how severe a one. For, after all, what did he know of her? And yet, with unreasoning intensity, he longed to look into her face once more, perhaps inquire the reason of the soft, regretful gaze that had followed him as he turned away.

Patter! patter! Big drops broke in upon his meditations. A true pelting, blinding, mountain storm was coming up. Arden hastened to take refuge in a small cave he knew of. Was it kind chance or irony of fate? The cave was occupied. A sketch-book, an umbrella, a slim serge-clad figure presented themselves to his view. He began to retrace his steps.

"Don't go away," said the fair occupant, hastily.

"I would not force my company upon you," he returned, stiffly.

"Pray, pray, don't let me drive you out into this pouring rain," she entreated; "you are punishing me severely for my late rudeness. I was so surprised and frightened then—I—I scarcely knew what I said."

She put out her hand to detain him.

Like a flash Arden's mind went back to the last time soft fingers had lain in his—on that strange bridal day.

"If you grant me shelter, it is equivalent to accepting my friendship," he said, allowing himself to be drawn into the cave and seating himself so as to shield her from the rain which now began to beat in.

"Now, you might almost as well be outside as do that," said the girl, reproachfully. "What a deluge it is!" peering out over his shoulder.

The damp air heightened her color and sent little rings of golden brown hair curling madly over her pretty forehead, her violet eyes shone, and her face—it was the fairest that e'er the sun shone on.

Max Arden thought so as he answered dreamily:

"I wish it could last forty days!"

"What a good conscience you must have!" gayly; "now, I should be too afraid of being drowned with the rest of the sinners."

"Miss Harding—"

"Who told you my name was Miss Harding?"

"My guide, Luke Smith. He claims to know everything."

"He certainly seems to know a great deal."

"I am camping out near here, and seeing you so constantly, naturally inquired about you. It is a lonely spot to see a lady."

"I am staying at the Mountain house, six miles from here," she explained. "I drive over every morning to sketch this lovely glen, and the carriage comes for me again at 4 o'clock. I should be going to meet it now but for the rain."

"Blessed rain!" murmured Max.

The young lady frowned and appeared to regret the momentary intimacy into which she had been drawn. There was a few minutes silence while she turned over the contents of her portfolio. Once more nature favored Max. The wind blew a loose sketch to his feet, which he looked at in amazement.

"Why, it's me!" he cried, exultant and ungrammatical, "and a capital likeness, too."

"You—you are quite mistaken in—in any conclusions you may draw," stammered Miss Harding, blushing, and clothed with shame as with a garment. "You need not imagine I sketched you because—that is—you are not to think—anything."

"I don't. My mind is entirely vacant except for a strong desire to possess my portrait. You probably do not prize it very highly."

"I do not prize it at all."

"And I would give—even unto the half of my kingdom for it."

"Would you give that ring which looks like an heirloom?"

Instantly it lay in her hand.

"Oh, no! I was only jesting. I cannot take it."

"You must. You named your price and I agreed, so the bargain is concluded. It is an heirloom, as you supposed; and I rejoice to see it in your possession. I always meant"—losing his head a little as he gazed at her flower-like face—"to give it to the girl I loved; but now—"

"Well, now?" she echoed, softly, with averted face.

"Now, I may never tell my love, because"—with an effort—"I am a married man."

"Mr. Arden!"—angrily—"because of that foolish sketch you think that I— You say this as a warning—"

"A warning to myself, perhaps."

"As if you needed any!"

"You are right. I am past that."

He buried his face in his hands. There was a long silence. Then the girl said, in an altered voice:

"The rain has stopped; I think I will go."

* * * *

Max Arden stood on the dark veranda of the Mountain house listening to strains of music from the ballroom, and watching the dancers dancing in time for queen among them moved the girl he loved. How more than fair she looked in her white evening dress.

Presently she seemed laughingly to dismiss her little court, and came out alone upon the veranda. Max stepped forward. He had to apologize for startling her, but he was afraid she was sick, he said, as he had not seen her for so long.

"Only a week," she answered, cheerfully. "It is my mother who was ill; but she has recovered now, thank you So we are going to-morrow."

"Going where?" with an eagerness he could not repress.

"Why should I tell you, Mr. Arden?" with cold surprise.

"That I may follow you. By what right? Because I love you."

"So soon?"—incredulously.

"Ay; 'even so quickly one may catch the plague,'" he quoted, with a bitter laugh. "And the pursuit of happiness is one of the unalienable rights of man, you know."

"But when man fancies his happiness to be a woman and she does not like pursuit, has she no unalienable rights?" merrily.

"Do not jest with me."

She was silent for a moment. Then, in soft, vibrating tones:

"No, I cannot jest. I have something serious to say to you, Mr. Arden. I, too, am married, and, alas! to a husband who casts me off. Hush, and listen. I was persuaded into a hasty marriage, partly by love of his mother, partly, perhaps, by—interest in him, which she had educated me to feel. Besides, I met him accidentally in society, and fancied I could—like him. Max, take your arm away. Believe me, I was not told by what means he was forced into marriage! What! kneeling to me, Max? Suppose some one should come. Do get up."

"Not till you forgive me."

"Well, in that case"—with pretended reluctance—"I had better forgive you at once."

* * * *

It is not five years since Max married in haste, but he has not yet repented at leisure—nor has his wife.

Character of Our Population.

According to the latest census bulletin there are in the United States, or were in 1880, when the census was taken, of colored inhabitants 6,632,549, and of foreign born 6,679,945. These figures do not show, however, the comparative strength of these elements of our population. The children of colored parents were enumerated as colored, while the children of foreign born parents were taken as native white inhabitants. Based upon the census of 1870 the following estimate has been made of the national characteristics of our population:

	1880.
American white	30,453,545
Foreign born	6,679,945
Both parents foreign	5,001,139
One parent foreign	1,388,604
Colored	6,632,549
Total	50,155,783

By this calculation, sixty-one per cent. of the whole population is native white, thirteen per cent. is foreign born, ten per cent. represent children of both foreign parents, three per cent. have one foreign parent, and thirteen per cent. is oft he colored race. Of the foreign born population, 2,772,169 came from Great Britain and Ireland. Other countries have contributed as follows:

Germany	1,966,742	Mexico	68,399
Ireland	1,854,571	Denmark	64,196
Sweden	194,337	Holland	58,090
Norway	181,729	Poland	48,557
France	106,971	Italy	44,230
China	104,541	Austria	38,663
Switzerland	88,621	Russia	35,722
Bohemia	85,361		

Greenland, Gibralter, Malta and Japan together have about 1,000 children in this country. No country on the globe has so strangely composite a population as this.—*Albany Argus.*

Life in Mexico.

A tourist in Mexico says that in the house of a wealthy native everybody is astir before sunrise. A servant comes to your room to ask if you will have coffee or chocolate there, or will go the dining-room for it. You must not be offended if the host is off to his business without seeing you, for at 10 o'clock he will return and greet you ceremoniously enough. The breakfast, which is the chief meal of the day, is then served in courses. Fruit is eaten first, soup often follows, then meat, after that eggs, and finally frijoles, the national dish. This last is a dark read bean, cooked with lard, seasoned highly with red pepper, and is served in a soup plate and eaten with a spoon. It is very palatable, and foreigners generally become as fond of it as the natives. Wine is always on the table, and everybody concludes by smoking a cigarette, the ladies not excepted. Coffee and chocolate are served again in the afternoon, and at 11 P. M. there is a light supper, consisting principally of tomales, which is corn meal mush mixed with a force meat of chicken or beef, highly seasoned with red pepper and onions, all nicely rolled in a clean corn shuck tied and put in a pot and boiled until done, and served in the shuck hot.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Glance at the Belles of Early Ages.

Undoubtedly there is much idle talk about the wonderful extravagance of ladies of the present day, their pursuit of constantly changing styles, and the luxuries demanded by those who can, or think they can, afford the expense. One would be led to suppose, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, that these were things of modern growth. But just look at the "style" they used to put on in early ages, and their enormous extravagance.

We are told that the ladies of Lesbos slept on roses whose perfume had been artificially heightened. And in those times court maidens powdered their hair with gold.

Marc Antony's daughter did not change her dress half a dozen times a day, as do the Saratoga graces, but she made the lampreys in her fish-pond wear earrings.

The dresses of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Aggripina, were valued at $2,664,480. This did not include her jewels. She wore at one supper $1,562,500 worth of jewels, aud it was a plain citizen's supper. The luxury of Poppaea, beloved by Nero, was equal to that of Lollia.

The women of the Roman empire indulged in all sorts of luxuries and excesses, and these were revived under Napoleon I. in France. Madame Tallien bathed herself in a wash of strawberries and raspberries, and had herself rubbed down with sponges dipped in milk and perfumes.

Ovid says that in his day girls were taught to smile gracefully.

The beauties of ancient times were just as vain as modern belles, and spent the greater part of the day at their toilet. The use of cosmetics was universal among them. Aspasia and Cleopatra (models of female beauty, it is said) both used an abundance of paint, and each wrote a treatise on cosmetics. Cleopatra used bear's grease to keep her hair from falling out. Roman ladies were so careful of their complexions that to protect them they wore masks. The Athenian women of antiquity were very studious of their attitudes and actions, and thought a hurried and sudden step a certain sign of rusticity.

We have certain styles of beauty nowadays; so had the Greeks They went wild over the "ideal chin"—neither sharp nor blunt, but gently undulating in its outline, and losing itself gradually and almost insensibly in the fullness of the neck. The union of the two eyebrows was esteemed by the Romans as a beauty. It is said they admired the air of dignity it gives to the face.

An Albanian belle of the day presents a rather striking appearance. She is, as a rule, gayly coifed with seed pearls and coins, and enveloped in a black serge pelisse. She uses paint on her face profusely, and her taste runs to cherry lips and cheeks and jet black eyebrows strongly drawn. An Albanian bride discards paint for a while, and if wealthy wears a suit something like this: Rose-colored under robes, with an over-robe of dark green velvet, the idea being taken from a rosebud half folded in its leaves. Thus arrayed, the girl of handsome features is said to look really bewitching.

The Tartars despise prominent nasal appendages, and the woman who has the smallest nose is esteemed the most charming, but to outside barbarians she is a perfect fright.

The women of Spiti, in India, wear tunics and trousers of woolen stuff, with large boots, partly of leather, partly of blanket, which come up to the knee, and which they are fond of taking off at any time. In order to get greater warmth they often put a quantity of flour into these boots. Their taste in regard to ornaments runs much to all sorts of rings, including nose-rings.

A typical woman in the interior of Africa is thus described: "Her skin was leathery, coarse and wrinkled; her figure was tottering and knock-kneed; her thin hair hung in greasy locks; on her wrists and ankles she had almost an arsenal of metal links of iron, brass and copper, strong enough to bind a prisoner in his cell. About her neck were hanging chains of iron, strips of leather, strings of wooden balls, and heaven knows what lumber more."

Fashion Notes.

A great deal of red will be worn by little people.

Street costumes are either very gay or very sober.

The fishwife's poke is the novelty for little girls' wear.

Arabi red is the newest and liveliest shade of this color.

Tan-colored, long-wristed loose gloves are the first favorites of fashion.

Plush artificial flowers and leaves are striking, elegant novelties in millinery.

Plush is as frequently used for children's dressy wraps as for larger people.

Little girls wear pelisses similar to those of their mothers and older sisters.

Little girls' dresses are even more quaint and picturesque than in summer.

Fashionable women wear laced shoes, but the button boot is by no means discarded.

Combinations of materials in contrasting colors appear in Paris imported costumes.

A skirt of bright plaid worn with a jacket of imperial blue makes a very attractive costume.

Jersey waists in new forms will be worn by little children, and to a limited extent by ladies.

English walking hats are trimmed with birds and bows of velvet and have long streamers of ribbon at the back.

The clematis of the East is taking the place of the wistaria, holding its bloom longer and being more hardy.

Close toques and English hats, that have been worn for driving all summer abroad, are now heralded in New York.

Copper shades with electric blue; strawberry red with rifle green, and brown with green, are the contrasts of color favored for autumn toilets.

Castellated edges make a tasteful finish for basques and skirt-front breadths of cloth and cashmere dresses.

They are made more effective by being welted with a cord or fold of bias silk.

New basques are single-breasted. When ornamental bust drapery is added it takes the form of a long guimpe, or a short plastron, either square or oval, and made very full by gathers and folds.

Corded silks outnumber satins in imported dresses. These are to make a long, slender overdress, with skirts of rich brocaded silks that have the figures of plush or velvet thrown up on a corded silk surface.

Students' caps of velvet with a soft crown, a shirred band, a large bow in front, and a bird's wing on the left side, are worn by young ladies, and are chosen to match the color of the costume with which they are worn.

Silk squares for the neck are doubled and pointed low in front, and the open space filled in with two frills of lace. Sky blue, crushed strawberry and crevette squares are used, with the edges scalloped or trimmed with lace or hemstitched.

Velvet round hats with high, square crowns and straight brims in sailor shape, are becoming to youthful faces. They have two wide bands of velvet folded around the crown, and a dagger or arrow of gilt, bronze or silver is thrust in the band.

Last year's dresses may be easily brought into style by arranging a panier draped sash of satin surah on the edge of the basque. The plaits of last year's basques are taken out and the seams are sewed up and bound to the edges. A surplice drapery of surah over the bosom is added, and the sleeves are trimmed to match, with a puff at the top, if the wearer is slender; a plaited scarf at the wrist if she be stout. The large buttons of last year are replaced by small round ones, the old buttonholes being concealed either by making the dress lap the other way, or if that cannot well be done, by inserting a pointed vest or a plastron. Fashion authorities say that a great many plastrons or vests are to be worn, some embroidered, some plain, some plaited; these may be either of the dress material, or with band of similar ribbon, which is more frequent, of the fabric used for trimming.

How to Become a Contortionist.

The St. Louis *Chronicle* says: Jesse, one of the three "Les Encaoyables" brothers, now playing at Pope's with the Kiralfys, was interrogated last night as to the system of training through which a man must go in order to do a first-class contortion act. The reader will no doubt be surprised to hear that no rubbing of the joints with buzzard's grease or sleeping between oiled blankets is necessary, and that genuine ease and proficiency can be acquired only by long practice. Mr. Jesse, who is now in his twenty-eighth year, has had twenty-two years' practice, having been apprenticed to John Wilson, a well-known circus man of California, at the age of six years. At the time he began to learn he was only an ordinary boy, not at all remarkable either for strength or agility. When the four years of the apprenticeship had expired he was pronounced a fair contortionist and offered a good salary by Wilson. At this time he was able to do "easy kicking," and by continuing the exercise has been able to acquire astonishing powers. The contortionist, he says, is never allowed to do any heavy lifting or jumping, because such exercise contracts and stiffens the joints.

"To be able to tickle your ear with your toe," said he, "you have only to take about two hours' practice daily for four or five years, and it is best to begin early." The boy who begins to learn is put through every exercise that will make the joints limber without creating muscle. One of the first things he is made to do is to take the foot in hand, lift it up, and pull the leg toward the body. When this has been done daily for ten years he becomes a fair contortionist, and to succeed after the business is learned a man must keep sober. Whisky and beer stiffen the joints. It is also held to be a bad idea to eat peanuts and other indigestible food. In the third act of the "Black Crook," where the three performers named appear, most of what is done is called "easy kicking"—that is, kicking over heads. "Hard kicking" consists in throwing the leg along the back, and otherwise putting the joints to an unnatural strain. While the gyrations and contortions of this act are fairly bewildering to the spectator, they are not difficult to the actors, though the work is very exhausting in its nature. The ease and grace which characterize their movements are the result of years of training, and cannot be acquired in a short time with the aid of any balm or ointment known.

"Bill Nye" Accepts a Postmastership.

Among recent commissions issued by Acting Postmaster-General Hatton is one to "Bill Nye," lately appointed postmaster at Laramie City, W. T. Nye is the editor of a paper called the *Daily Boomerang*. In accepting the nomination he says:

TO MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received the news by telegraph of my nomination and confirmation as postmaster at Laramie, and wish to extend my thanks for the same. I have ordered an entirely new set of boxes and postoffice outfit, including new corrugated cuspidores for use of clerks. I look upon the appointment myself as a triumph of eternal truth over error and wrong. It is one of the epochs, as I may say, in the nation's onward march toward political purity and perfection. I don't know when I have noticed any stride in the affairs of state which so thoroughly impressed me with its wisdom. Now that we are coworkers in the same department, I trust that you will not feel shy or backward in consulting me at any time relative to matters concerning postoffice department affairs. Be perfectly frank with me, and feel perfectly free just to bring anything of that kind right to me. Do not feel reluctant because I may appear at times cold and reserved. Perhaps you think I do not know the difference between a general delivery window and a three-em quad, but that is a mistake. My general information is far beyond those of my years. With profoundest regards, I remain sincerely yours,

BILL NYE, P. M.

"THE ART PRESERVATIVE."

Some Interesting Facts Connected With the History of Printing.

It is difficult to say at what period of the world's history people did not have ideas upon this subject, which were the germs of what was to come in after ages. The impression of the hand or foot, or of some other object, made in soft mud or clay and then hardened by time, or baked by the heat of the sun, must have suggested a simple and intelligent mode of conveying an idea, before the invention of any kind of writing. Accordingly these and other signs are found to compose the chief characters of the earliest writings of which we have any knowledge, and which are called symbolic.

We find certain evidence that more than two thousand years before our era a method of multiplying impressions, or, in other words, printing existed; and if we come down to the time of the great city of Babylon, which owed its chief greatness to Nebuchadnezzar, who died five hundred and sixty-one years before Christ, we see that on the brick with which every important structure was composed the name of that wicked king is stamped; and the stamping must have been done with a die or type, on which was raised characters capable of producing an impression. The ruins of Babylon at this day consist mainly of three mounds:—1. Babil, probably the temple of Belos. 2. The Kasr, or palace of Nebuchadnezzar. This is an irregular square, about 700 yards each way, surmounted with the remains of a square structure, the walls of which are composed of burnt brick of a pale yellow color, of excellent quality, bound together with lime cement and stamped with the name of Nebuchadnezzar. 3. A mound now called Amran, of irregular triangular shape, and supposed to be the ruins of a palace older than Nebuchadnezzar's, for bricks have been found there inscribed with the names of more ancient kings than he. That it should have been thought worth while to print inscriptions upon material destined to be built into their dwellings, argues that the process was not only not an uncommon one, but also that there probably existed at the same time a more advanced and more elegant mode of imprinting in their domestic and ornamental arts. In fact, we have specimens existing of articles of different form and sizes, from a foot high to the size of a signet—to which purpose the latter were probably applied, as their shape indicated they had been worn as finger rings, or hung about the neck like a charm or amulet—and all stamped with some characters.

After this a long time elapsed before the practice of transferring characters from a die to any substance, or, in other words, printing was known to any, even comparatively civilized people.

There is reason to believe that printing from characters engraved upon wooden blocks was known to the Chinese in the sixth century, though we scarcely hear anything of its application for four centuries after until the advantages of the art became so manifest that we are told that in 932 Fung Taou and Le Yu, two ministers of the Latter Han, memorialized the throne to have the "Nine Classics"—which had hitherto existed only in the manu script—revised and printed, and in about twenty years copies were in circulation. But it was not until the close of the thirteenth century that most of the literature of former ages, which had also existed only as writing upon manuscript, had been printed.

The original method of printing was from blocks of wood. The subject to be printed was written upon paper, which was then laid face downward upon a smooth block of hard wood, to the surface of which the ink was transferred. All of the wood, except the inked lines, was then rapidly cut away with a sharp instrument, leaving the letters or characters in relief. Each plate thus made formed a page, and the printing was done by first inking the characters and then pressing a sheet of paper upon them, either with the hand or a soft brush, thus giving the impression. Block printing, after the Chinese method, was practiced in Italy, Spain and Sicily for designs on fabrics of silk and cotton, which were printed in ink, as early as the last years of the twelfth century.

The next obvious advance was the engraving of pictures upon wooden blocks, and it is generally agreed that the art was invented toward the end of the thirteenth century by a member of the family of Cuniolords of Imola in Italy.

Movable type, such as are now used in printing, were a European invention; and practically the art of printing waited for the development of the manufacture of paper, which was not a staple of commerce before the close of the fourteenth century. And again we find the Chinese in the advance here, for they were the first to form from vegetable fiber the web which constitutes modern paper. They used the bark of several trees, especially the mulberry, the bamboo, reduced to pulp by beating, the straw of rice and other grain, silk, cotton and rags of different kinds.

It is still a question undecided as to the person who invented, the place and the time of the invention of movable types, and the bringing of them into practical use. The honor rests between the Dutch, who claim the honor for Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, who died in 1440, and the Germans, who claim it for Johann Gutenberg, of Mentz, who died in 1468; Johann Faust, or Fust, of Mentz, who died in 1466; and his son-in-law, Peter Schoffer, who died in 1502. The Dutch place the date of invention in 1423, and generally hold that Coster was the real inventor, and that Gutenberg, one of his workmen, stole the invention and claimed it as his own.

In 1456 Johann Gutenberg completed the printing of the Bible in Latin, a folio volume of 637 leaves, printed on vellum—a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of calves, kids or lambs—and the work must have occupied several years.

The art of printing was first practiced in Italy in 1465; in France, in 1469; in England, in 1474; in Spain, in 1475. In 1500 there were only about two hundred printing offices in all Europe—scarcely more than are now found in one of our larger cities.

It is not necessary in this article to speak of the manufacture of type, of the art of stereotyping and other things of recent date of value to the printer; but a few words may properly be said about the power used in printing. The first and earliest impressions were taken as by the Chinese with light pressure of the hand or brush upon the very thin paper on which their printing was done. Then impressions were made by laying the paper on the type and placing on it a planer or smooth-faced block of hard wood used for leveling the type before printing, and striking it with the mallet, as proof slips are now often taken. Presses, however, were soon invented for the purpose. There are engravings which represent presses as they existed as far back as 1520. They were small, and the force was applied by means of a simple screw and lever. In 1620, or 261 years ago, Blaeuw of Amsterdam, produced a greatly improved press, a kind which, with but little alteration, continued in use 150 years. The press upon which Benjamin Franklin worked in London in 1725, and is preserved in the patent office in this city, is of clumsy construction, almost entirely of wood, and is known by the maker's name as the Ramage press. There were many of them in use as late as 1825, and a few a good deal later. After this iron was used in some parts of the press, and about the year 1800 Earl Stanhope invented a press entirely of iron, the frame cast in one piece, and the power imparted by a combination of the toggle-joint and lever. The Columbian press, invented by George Clymer, of Philadelphia, about 1817, was the first important American improvement, the power being applied by a compound lever, consisting of three simple ones.

Printing presses were introduced into America as follows:

In Mexico in 1536.
In Lima in 1586.
In Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.
In New London, Conn., in 1709
In Charleston, S. C., in 1730.
In Newport, R. I., in 1732.
West of the Alleghanies, in Cincinnati, in 1793.
West of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, in 1808.—*Washington Star.*

Scenes in Sardinia.

It takes eleven hours from Terranova to Cagliari. Up to Macomer the scenery is dull and monotonous. Nothing but black hills on each side, which the railroad seems to cut in two. A stone wall lines each side of the way to protect the line of rail from being invaded by a wild vegetation of ginesta bush, which covers the whole country. Here and there a wild apple tree is seen, and immense bushes of fern, poor and thin; a stray ox looks up and bellows at the train as it passes, or a saddleless rider gallops along the plain with his cap bag flying in the wind. Occasionally, also, a shepherd leans on the wall to look at us. As for the few horses that were seen, they were skeletons. An east wind blows from the hills, but it stirs neither plant nor beast.

After a couple of hours of this dull ride we begin to see a few green patches of fields. The green, however, is pale and dusty-looking and the grass thin and short. It looks almost ashamed to be there. The sky is gray and colorless. A few solitary huts, with red roofs, are dotted over the landscape. At one of the stations there is a square meter of garden, which looks like a spot of brocaded satin on the ground. By degrees the scenery changes and becomes more restricted. The hills grow nearer and almost touch the railway. They are stony rocks. Between the breaks in these rocks corn-fields and grass-plats are occasionally caught sight of with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, watched over by men covered with lamb-skins. Greasy streams of water and stagnant ditches intersect the landscape. At Macomer are seen the first houses. They are all small, low and covered with red roofs. There the old monotony recommences, varied by a few cemeteries which lie along the road. This lasts until Oristano is reached, when a perfect change takes place. We are suddenly thrown in the midst of civilization once more. There are villas and parks and bronze gates, and the people are dressed according to the latest fashion plates. The wildest parts of Sardinia are past, with their wild steppes and wild vegetation, and their rough and rocked hills, and their uncouth men and beasts. We enter now civilized Sardinia, which our artist friend compared to an old woman with dyed hair and cheeks, and dressed in ridiculous fashions. I do not know what made him think this; but when he told us of his thought, we others burst out laughing, and said he was right. The naked, rugged desert was better than this show of cultivation. If we could have turned back, we would have returned to Terranova and its marshes. All was natural there; and nature at its ugliest is more beautiful than art. Shortly afterward we entered Cagliari. The town was in holiday attire—a saint's festival had been held. It had lasted four days. We reached Cagliari on the evening of the fourth day, and were still in time to see the country people who had flocked together in their holiday dress. The women are of the Zingara type, with olive complexions and large, velvety eyes. They wear blue or red skirts, plaited very full, and their necks are covered with jewelry. Long, thick gold chains are coiled three or four round their throats. White veils are on their heads. The men wear large white wide-awakes, instead of the black bag-caps. If looked at they would lower the brim over the face, and turn away, red with anger. The fishermen of Cagliari wear the old traditional Sardinian custom, with only a handkerchief on the neck. Otherwise, modern fashions have invaded all classes of society at Cagliari, which is rapidly forgetting its old Sardinian customs. In the midst of the crowd, however, we see the players of launeddas, or pipers—the pipes being merely reeds with holes in them Sardinians used to be famous launeddas players once, and one of them, who was blind, traveled the world about twenty or thirty years ago, astonishing all who heard him. The pipes are only a few inches long. The gamins of Cagliari laugh at the music now; they have grown to think themselves too good for it. They have instead learned the word "flirting," which they use in a way of their own, and not at all American.—*Boston Transcript.*

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah. It measures more than 6,000 feet and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

By and By.

What will it matter by and by
Whether my path below was bright,
Whether it wound through dark or light,
Under a gray or a golden sky,
When I look back on it by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether unhelped I toiled alone,
Dashed my foot against a stone,
Missing the charge of the angel nigh,
Bidding me think of the by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether with laughing joy I went
Down through the years with a glad content
Never believing, nay, not I,
Tears would be sweeter by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether with cheek to cheek I've lain
Close by the pallid angel, Pain,
Soothing myself through sob and sigh,
"All will be elsewise by and by."

What will it matter? Naught, if I
Only am sure the way I've trod,
Gloomy or gladdened, leads to God—
Questioning not of the how, the why,
If I but reach him by and by.

Ah! it will matter by and by
Nothing but this: that Joy or Pain
Lifted me skyward, helped to gain,
Whether through rack, or smile, or sigh,
Heaven—home—all in all, by and by.

—*Margaret J. Preston.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

There's very little or no opposition to a red-hot poker.

Asks a humanitarian: "Do you not feel for the poor fly, as cold weather approaches?" We do? And if we feel where he is, he gets smashed flat!

An exchange contains an article on "Young Women Who Die Early." This frequently occurs; but the cases of old women who die early are very few indeed.

A Chinaman has written a poem on a grain of rice. Let American poets follow his example. Grains of rice won't fill up a waste basket very fast.—*Boston Post.*

An easy job: Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club)—"It is awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper)—"Oh, I shan't say much, you know. 'Good-morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."—*Quiz.*

"Well, how are you making it now?" we asked of a former merchant, who had abandoned a lucrative business to embark in stock speculations. "I think," said he, "if I retain my health for another year I will be able to retire on a very handsome incompetency."—*Saturday Night.*

She can work a fancy screen,
Just the nicest ever seen,
In a style that all her "culchahed" set enchants;
But, my friend, 'twixt you and me,
It would chill a man to see
How she stitched a patch upon her old man's pants.

—*The Judge.*

"I don't believe a word of it!" exclaimed Brown. "This theory that man descended from a monkey is all nonsense. The two races are no more alike than nothing at all. You can't tell me—" "Oh, yes, I can," interrupted Fogg; "the monkeys don't wear clothes."—*Boston Transcript.*

"See, here, my dear, how beautifully the sun brings out the dewdrops this morning. They glisten like—like—" "Like diamonds, pa. They remind me ever so much of some I saw yesterday." The old gentleman turned the conversation immediately, but the diamonds have got to be bought.—*Boston Globe.*

According to the veracious New Orleans *Picayune* the king of Holland sometimes walks all night in the populous part of the Hague. When he reaches home he personally supervises the frying of his potatoes, which he takes with several glasses of beer. He has a heap more fun than the czar dares to have. This is the only crowned head on record who walks all night and fries potatoes all day.

A traveler was leaning at night against a railing at Harper's Ferry railroad station. A locomotive came along and he sprang lightly over the rail to escape possible danger. He thought it was a meadow on the other side, but knew his mistake when he struck in a muddy stream forty feet below. On being rescued he was asked his name. "I wouldn't tell you my name for a thousand dollars," he replied; "describe me as simply a fool."

The Origin of the Thibetans.

The Thibetan legend of the origin of the people is that in the beginning only one man and his three sons lived on the table-land. They had no houses or tents, but led a migratory life, without being troubled with the cares of existence, for the land was not then desert, or poor, or cold. Trees were growing which afforded choice fruits, rice flourished without man having to labor to raise it, and the tea-plant thrived in the fields that Buddha afterward changed into stony places. Thibet was then all the more a fortunate, rich land, because these four men, then the only living creatures in the world, knew nothing of war and contention, but lived in unity and peace. At last the father suddenly died. Each of his sons wanted his body, to dispose of it in his own way. This was the first dispute. The corpse lay for some days on a large rock, and the sons avoided one another. At last the eldest son made a proposition: "Why should we be alienated because a misfortune has happened to us all in common? Let us be agreed and divide the body." They all accepted the proposition. The corpse was divided into three parts, and each son took a part. The eldest son got the head. He went away toward the east and became the father of the Chinese, who excel in craft and have great skill in trade. The second son was satisfied with his dead father's limbs. He also left his home and settled where the great Desert of Gobi gives his posterity, the Mongols, plenty of room; their characteristic is restlessness. The youngest son received the breast and bowels. He remained in Thibet, and from him are descended the Thibetan people, who are distinguished in ordinary intercourse by good nature, openness and cordiality, in war by courage and enthusiasm.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1882.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election November 7th.

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE:
RISDEN T. BENNETT,
of Anson County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
THOMAS RUFFIN,
of Orange Co.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
First District—JAMES E. SHEPPERD.
Second District—FRED. PHILLIPS.
Third District—ALLMAND A. MCKOY.
Fourth District—JAMES C. MCRAE.
Fifth District—JOHN A. GILMER.
Sixth District—WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

FOR CONGRESS—7th District—M. W. ROBBINS, of Iredell.

FOR SOLICITOR—7th District—JOSEPH DOBSON.

FOR SENATE—C. B. WATSON.
FOR HOUSE COMMONS.—GEO. WILSON.
FOR SHERIFF—JOHN BOYER.
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. MAST.
FOR TREASURER—C. J. OGBURN.
FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK—R. T. STEDMAN.
FOR SURVEYOR—M. H. MORRIS.
FOR CORONER—WM. BARROW.

—Election 7th of November.

—Rev. L. I. Bodenhamer has withdrawn as an independent candidate for the State Senate, on account of a Republican candidate being in the field, thus leaving the contest between C. B. Watson and P. A. Wilson.

—President Arthur has appointed the 30th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

—We again urge our Democratic friends to see to it that their names are on the registration books.

—The arrival of immigrants at New York, last Sunday, numbered 4,484.

—There is a slight falling off in the number of cases of yellow fever at Pensacola, Florida.

—Joseph N. Dolph has been elected United States senator from Oregon on the 75th ballot.

—The Vermont Legislature has enacted a law, making it a criminal offense to sell toy pistols.

—The Danville *Register* announces the sudden death, at the Windsor House, of Dr. J. L. Lindsay, formerly of Greensboro.

—A defect has been discovered in re-districting law of Tennessee which it is thought may throw out the delegation to the next Congress.

—A lot of Confederate bonds, aggregating $145,600, was sold at Charleston, S. C., the other day at $12.50 per thousand.

—Park Theatre in New York was destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The Jersey Lily's valuable wardrobe was burnt.

—It is a penitentiary offence for any man to undertake to influence votes in an election by money, meat or drink.

—Fifty-three Mormon missionaries arrived at New York, Monday, bound for Europe to proselyte for the church.

—The bronze statue of the late Senator Hill, to be erected in Atlanta, Ga., will cost about $10,000, of which one-half has already been subscribed.

—Judge L. L. Wood, a native of this State, and a brother of W. W. Wood, of Winston, was killed in the Chickasaw Nation.

—The 200th anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn has been celebrated at Philadelphia and elsewhere in that State during the past week.

—Two issues of daily Greensboro *Patriot* appeared last week, in an 8 page form, with about six and one-half pages of advertisements.

—Twenty convicts, 12 whites and 18 colored, passed through Greensboro, last Friday morning, having been assigned to work on the Western N. C. R. R.

—The census of 1880 shows there are 84,000 more white males over 21 years of age than there are negro males in North Carolina. Mark that, says the Wilmington *Star*.

—Are you troubled with such symptoms of dyspepsia as belching, tasting of the food, heart-burn, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

—Hon. R. F. Armfield is doing Democratic party a great deal of good by canvassing this Congressional District. His speeches are highly spoken of.

—Heavy rains in England, last week, flooding the valleys and doing much damage.

Portions of the population of Western Ireland are threatened with starvation.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November received. It fully sustains its well-earned reputation. Price $2 a year, with liberal reduction to clubs. Address Godey's Book Publishing Co., 1006 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

—By law the registrars and judges of election are required to meet at the polling places in their several townships on Saturday before the election, to revise the registration books and hear challenges. Let this duty not be forgotten.

—John W. Guiteau was in Washington on the 26th, and it is understood he wishes to get possession of his brother's skeleton. Mr. Hicks maintained his right under the will, and there was some warm talk about litigation.

Forsyth County.

We still see articles going the rounds of the State papers, speaking in the highest terms of the Forsyth County Display at the late State Fair, for which the Messrs. Fries, of this place, deserve the credit, having spent a great deal of time and labor in getting up the display. The Raleigh *Evening Visitor* says:

"Westward the star of Empire may wing its flight, but the westward star of our own good old State is coming eastward. Northwestern North Carolina swoops down upon our State Fair with an exhibit that is the cyanosure of all eyes, and the admiration of all lips. Forsyth takes the lead. We have always contended that that was a great country up there under the shadow of the Pilot Mountain and now we know it. Winston and Salem, the twins, are on a boom this year, and we are glad of it."

The *News-Observer* says:

"Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fries, to whose patience and skill we are indebted for the exhibit of Forsyth county at the State Fair, and who have been in the city a couple of weeks, left yesterday for Salem, their home. During their stay they have made many friends, who trust to have the pleasure of seeing them often. Mr. Fries is beyond doubt one of the most enterprising men in North Carolina, and an honor to the State."

—The Revenuers have been charging Hon. Wm. M. Robbins with favoring so much of the bill that was passed by Congress reducing the tax on tobacco, as allowed Raiders to cut up stills and to arrest illicit distillers, caught in the act, without a warrant. These charges are false. Mr. Robbins favored reducing the tax on tobacco and so voted. He moved to strike out the section allowing the stills to be cut up, and said. during the course of his remarks:

"I must protest against allowing the destruction of property upon the mere option of the agent or deputy. This provision takes the trial away from the courts and gives it to the revenue officer. I hope the provision will be struck out and the law left as it now stands. * * *I take the liberty of saying that I am not responsible for this part of the bill; I utterly refuse to be held accountable for it.* * * It speaks of stills that produce *but a few gallons a day.* It is legislation against the *poorer and humbler class* of men. You say here nothing about destroying stills worth $1,000 or making 1,000 gallons a day, but you go to the commoner people and say that their little stills shall be cut and destroyed * * * It addresses itself to the common sense of those mountain people as an absurdity for the Government officers to go around and destroy property, instead of taking it, utilizing it and getting some benefit from it."

In regard to the vote on the other section of the bill allowing the Raiders to arrest a man caught in the act, the motion to strike that out was put to a viva voce vote, and Mr. Robbins voted to strike out the section. Yet now the Revenuers say that he favored these provisions of the bill.

—A new Bible has been issued in New York City. It is called the "Oashpe," and purports to be a history of the earth for 24,000 years. The word "oashpe," it is claimed, signifies earth, sky, and all things created. Oashpe was the god of a people preceding the Chinese, and because of their antiquity their god gives the name to the book. The first part of the book is made up almost entirely of ancient Pagan beliefs. Afterward it deals with the Christians, and finally with the different religions of the North American Indians, the mound-builders, and Central American tribes are treated of. The book of Cosmogony and Prophecy is probably the most curious book in the Bible. All the prophesies are deawn largely from South American sources. This book, according to the synopsis, shows the plans of the corporeal worlds, overthrows the doctrine of attraction and gravitation, proves that neither light nor heat comes from the sun to the earth, tells how to prophesy by astronomical knowledge, how to bring rains and showers, gives the causes of epidemics and famine, and contains almost a complete physical geography of the earth.

MONEY BY EXPRESS—NEW RATES. —Mr. George King, agent of the Southern Express Company in this city has received a schedule of special rates lately adopted by the company for the remittances of small sums of currency by express. The rates charged will be as follows: On sums of $20 and under, 15 cents; on sums over $20 to $40 inclusive, 20 cents; on sums over $40 to $50 inclusive, 25 cents; on sums over $50 to $75 inclusive, 40 cents. These rates apply solely to shipments for points where the Southern Express company, or the Texas Express company has an agent in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and all the Southern States. The Express company is getting business down to a fine point in the matter of money remittances and the postoffice department will have to wake up or get left.

The above rates are official and we call the attention of the State papers to it, as many of them have printed an inaccurate report of the special rates, having the figures ten per cent. higher than they ought to be.

"TIRED OF THE PARTY LASH."

Ex-Cadet Whittaker's View of the Political Situation.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 15.

To the Editor of the Charleston News and Courier:

I noticed not many days ago slurs in some of the newspapers as to my "political faith" and my "flop." I have never yet belonged to any particular party, therefore I cannot be said to have "flopped" from one party to another.

This letter will explain my "political faith." A Southerner, I love the South and its interests. I look to-day upon the condition of the colored man in the South and ask, How can the problem in which he is the main factor be solved?

For more than twelve years he has been driven by a party lash, and made to vote and act against his own interest, and against those whose interests must, from the surrounding circumstances, be identical with his.

No one denies that Radical rule has brought all the ills which have come alike to white and black in this section for the last twelve or fifteen years. No one can deny that the reign during that time was a reign of plunder.

How can the condition of the South be made better? I answer: By educating the masses; by educating men to act irrespective of party lines; by maintaining home rule; by burying old issues, and by showing the colored man that his best friends can be found in the South when he ceases to act—as he does now without cause—against them.

Southern wealth, Southern culture, Southern votes and Southern men—native born—must and will rule the South. If all citizens will recognize the fact and work for the accomplishment of this end, a better feeling must exist between the two races, and a better gavernment must and will be established.

There are many among the colored people who are tired of the party lash, and who will one day make a break.

There are only needed the few who will be brave enough to lead, and teach, and speak.

There must, ere long, be a change from the very foundation of our national government. It is even foreshadowed by the brave fight which just men are making against "Bossism" in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by the fight that is being made against corruption in Ohio, New York and the South.

This change must begin in the States. It must come in the South, and be such that it will prove to all that friendly feelings can exist between the two races.

I owe Radicalism nothing, and with the records of the advocates of Radicalism before me, I would lie to my own conscience were I to vote, write or speak to bring a return of Radical rule in the South.

Yours, for good government,
J. C. WHITTAKER.

Troubles in France.

LONDON, October 30.—The *Daily News* has the following dispatch from Lyons: Troops are occupying the railway and all the strategic points in the city. The soldiers have been strictly forbidden to hold communication with civilians. The forts dominating Lyons are prepared at the word of command to lay any part of the city in ashes. If further explosions occur the city will be placed under martial law. Threatening letters abound. The archbishop and director of the postoffice have received such missives, and the persons of both are guarded. Late on Sunday evening the police discovered and seized forty kilograms of dynamite.

PARIS, October 30.—Proclamations have been posted on the walls in St. Sulpice appealing to the people to commit acts of violence against the "slave driving" bourgeoise. Affixed to the proclamation as a signature is the representation of a drawn dagger. The documents end thus; "*Mort aux exploiteurs, vive revolution sertiale.*" The police removed the proclamations. The newspaper *Paris* says the Anarchy Society has correspondents in Boston and in Montevideo.

The River Seine is rising rapidly. A waterspout has destroyed 7 brigs at St. Raphael. Floods have stopped traffic between Marseilles and Cannes. The latter town is inundated.

—Frank H. Hall surrendered at Washington, D. C., Thursday. The warrant upon which he was arrested was accompanied by an affidavit sworn to by Wm. K. Brown, of the star-route jury, charging him with endeavoring to corruptly influence a jury. Mr. Brown says that Fall offered and caused to be offered to him the sum of $2,500, in consideration of his vote as a juror in the star-route trial.

—The digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

—In Monroe county, Mississippi, there is a Democratic Colored Club numbering five hundred members. They are too strong to be bulldozed by Radical negroes.

—It is believed that the cost of the war in Egypt will amount to nearly £4,000,000 exclusive of the expense of the army of occupation and the Indian contingent.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,845,418 bales, of which 1,221,618 is American, against 2,114,060 and 1,678,520 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns, 146,064 bales; receipts from the plantations, 256,016, crop in sight, 1,335,55.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The sealed verdict in the Scoville insanity case, delivered last night, was read by the clerk this morning. It declares Mrs. Scoville insane. The court-room was crowded. Mrs. Scoville was not present and cannot be found.

—Both branches of the Legislature of Oregon have ratified the proposed woman's suffrage amendment to the State constitution. The vote in its favor was unexpectedly large, it being twenty-one yeas to seven nays in the Senate and forty-seven yeas to nine nays in the House of Representatives. The resolution had previously passed the Legislature of 1880. The people will now have a chance to vote on it and will, in all probability, decide not to give the ballot to woman.

—During the past fiscal year 20,000 claims for bounty, back pay, etc., have been disposed of and 40,000 are still pending. Claims have been filed so rapidly during the year that the grand total has been reduced but 2,000. Auditor Ferris recommends a limit be fixed for filing war claims and a supplemental letter will be sent to Congress asking the appointment of thirty additional clerks to aid the bureau on claims already pending.

—The American people drink about 16,000,000 barrels of lager beer in the course of a year. It contains between 4 and 5 per cent only of alcohol. It yields between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 of annual revenue to the government. There are probably about 100,000 people engaged in the business, in one way or another, and $153,000,000 capital invested in it. About 5,000,000 barrels of malt liquor is made yearly in New York an vicinity.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Madrid official despatch from Manilla, 21st inst., states that the typhoon destroyed all the wooden and thatched houses, and carried away the iron and tiled roofs of others. Sixty thousand families are left homeless. The Barracks hospital, government offices and factories were destroyed. The loss of life, howsver, was relatively small. Malosau and Boulocan were also devastated.

BLASTING WITHOUT BORING.—An Austrian engineer has discovered a new method of disintograting rocks. The chief feature of this system is to employ a hollow cylinder like a gas pipe and to place a dynamite cartridge, not as hitherto in a hole bored into a rock to be blasted, but in the cylinder in question. The cartridge only touches the surface of the rock which it is desired to shatter. The explosion of the dynamite is effected by means of electricity, and the effect is said to be greater than the usual cartridge in a hole in the rock. The rock is shattered into fragments so small that a fair stream is able to wash them away without help, whereas in the case of gunpowder the rock is only split up into blocks more or less troublesome to remove. This system is calculated to effect a saving of fully forty per cent. as compared with the old system.

WINTER INDICATIONS.—The character of our winter is determined not so much by ice conditions in the remote polar basin as by the humidity of the atmosphere over British America and the consequent excessive or diminished radiation from the continent; the most intense cold is generated on the northern part of the continent and not brought from the far North by winds. Though autumn frosts this year are earlier in some sections than they were last year, there are as yet no indications that we shall have an excessively cold winter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—A fearful state of affairs seems to prevail in Chatham county, Va., where the diphtheria is raging to a fearful extent. A special dispatch says that "there are hundreds of cases of it and it is estimated that 200 have died within two months. Nine out of every ten families in that section have lost from one to five children. Twenty-one deaths have occurred in four different families. Four graveyards in one neighborhood have from eighteen to twenty new graves in them. One school has lost twenty scholars. On Sunday last there were three lying dead in one house. Most of those who die have the black vomit, and some are covered with running sores that eat to the bone. The doctors are unable to account for its terrible fatality, and some of them think it is scarlet fever and diphtheria combined; and most of them say they are unable to cure the worst cases. The systems of those who recover are completely wrecked, and they are months getting over its effects."

—Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Why Welcome.

What makes Floreston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines.*

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

Good Advice.

You will prevent and cure the greater part of the ills that afflict mankind in this or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that does this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will keep your blood rich and pure, and give you good health at little cost. See other column.

WANTED. Agents.—Now ready for Subscribers. The leading book of the century.

Eve's Daughters,

or, "COMMON SENSE FOR MAID, WIFE and MOTHER," By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Common Sense in the Household," etc. A book which the best judges predict will outsell, do more good and create a greater sensation than any work published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This volume will be eagerly sought for by hundreds of thousands who are familiar with her other *popular* works.

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"We trust mothers and teachers will give it the thoughtful reading it deserves."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"I can heartily endorse every word uttered by others in commendation of it."—*Behson T. Lossing.*

"No home should lack a copy where daughters are being reared.—*Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.*

"Bright, varied and attractive in style, true and solid in matter."—*Rev. John Hall, D. D.*

A book no mother or daughter can afford to be without.

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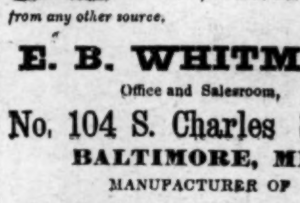
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These Plows have genuine chilled mouldboards which are harder than steel. Having the sloping landside, and reversible slip points, they are the best running and most economical Plow, to the farmer, of any made.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL.



This Drill has force feed distributors for both wheat and grass seed, and has the only Fertilizer attachment that will sow stickey phosphate. It is the simplest, lightest running and best Drill made.

BRITISH MIXTURE.



This celebrated Fertilizer has gained its great popularity not only on account of the price, but because its effects are uniformly good, and it has been found to give more *Fertiliser* for each dollar paid than can be procured *from any other source.*

E. B. WHITMAN,
Office and Salesroom,
No. 104 S. Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
MANUFACTURER OF
Agricultural Specialties.

No. 32.—2m.

—It is always *best* to buy your stationery at a regular bookstore. We keep the best pens, ink, paper and school books, at the Salem Bookstore.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING of COTTON! Invaluable patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

BETTER THAN AN AUCTION.

LOW PRICES IN BOOKS, PAPER FANCY GOODS. — NEW BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES. — WORK BOXES WRITING DESKS CHEAP. BELOW COST A LOT OF BOOKS AND FANCY ARTICLES.	BARGAINS for the WEEK.
	Library Magazine,
	Amenican poets,
	Birthday Presents,
	Milton's Poems,
	Knights England,
	Paper Novels,
	Biographies,
	Travels,
	History,
	Speakers,
	School Books,
	Gulliver's Travels,
	Great Hunts,
	Wonders of Optics,
	Intelligence of Animals,
	Georgia Scenes,
	What makes us Grow.

BELOW COST.

GOOD BOOKS.

Don't you forget to call at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE

for your school supplies, as cheap if not cheaper than anywhere else. Try it.

The best Writing paper always on hand.

Fancy Box Paper cheaper than ever, 15, 25, 50, 75 cents and $1 per box.

We have a good supply of "Correspondence Cards and Envelopes." 25 cents formerly 35 and 40 cents per box. Nice goods at low prices.

MANY FANCY ARTICLES

will be sold at and below cost, and no mistake for the next six weeks, such as

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and aselect lot of good

Miscellaneous Reading Books

at and below cost, in order to make room for

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Call and examine, and you will find many articles even lower in price than you think.

The lot comprises,
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TRAVELS,
BIOGRAPHY, &c.

BOOKS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Call early before the Books are sold.

A well selected stock of books can be bought here at a low price.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$85 to	90
Corn, per bushel,	1 00 to	1 10
Oats, " "	50 to	60
Rye, " "	00 to	0 00
Barley, per bush.,	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to	2 65
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to	0 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to	00
Pork,	8 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	15 to	10
" Hams	15 to	15
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to	08
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to	12
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	8
Beeswax, " "	20 to	21
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to	90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	50 to	0
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to	00
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to	1
Chickens, per dozen,	1 80 to	2 50
Hay, per hundred,	40 to	50
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to	00

DRIED FRUITS.

Cherries per lb.	15 cents.
Berries " "	5 cents.
Quarter Apples,	2 to 3 cents.
Sliced "	2 to 3 cents.
Fancy, "	4 to 5 cents.
Peeled Peaches,	5 to 10 cts.
Halve and quarter Peaches,	2 to 3 cents,

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	5 50 to 6 50
" Good	5 50 to 7 00
" Bright	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 50 to 9 00
" Fine	10 00 to 15 00
Fillers Common	600 to 7 00
" Good	9 00 to 10 00
" Fine	10 00 to 14 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	30 00 to 40 00
" Fine	40 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	50 00 to 75 00

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO., SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spices constantly on hand. Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LAR AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods,** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage we hope to merit a continuance of the same

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.–18.

FARMERS Look!, Look!!Look!!! TO YOUR INTEREST,

and don't fail to secure

Tate's Improved Little Monitor Grain and Seed Separator,

if you want clean seed and best grade of flour, and compete for the premiums to be awarded at the WHEAT FAIR, Aug. 26th

Now is your time to make money by investing in one of those valuable machines. If you have this Mill, you can get No. 1 seed out of your filthiest wheat. It will separate all the different kinds of filth, such as oats, barley, rye, cheat, cockle, smut, wild onions, rat dirt, &c., and give you two grades once running through; first grade all the largest and best matured kernels, for seed; second grade cleaned so that it will make No. 1 flour without running through the smutter, thus you save all your screenings to feed your stock. This point alone will save cost of the Machine in cleaning 300 bushels. You will also save 1 peck per acre in seeding, and make from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre in harvesting, by using the LITTLE MONITOR. You can also clean your clover and grass seed to perfection. Your oats, barley, rye, corn, buck wheat, flax seed, &c.

Don't lose any time, but call and examine the machine for yourselves. If you cannot call, send for illustrated circulars.

Shop on Main street, opposite Big Coffee Pot, Salem, N. C.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. TATE.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 3, 1882.—31–3m.

F. & H. Fries, Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, Salem, N. C., Aug. 8, 1882.—Messrs. E. TATE & SON, Dear Sirs:—We have used one of your Little Monitors for several years and are pleased with the work; we have examined the machines you now offer to the public, and think them to be better than the one we use, and would suggest to farmers having much grain to sow or prepare for market, that they give the mahhine a thorough trial and thereby improve the quality of their wheat. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00. a. m., and every day at 5.30, p. m. Due every day, by 10:20, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 7:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a, m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Vienna, Shore and East Bend and Richmond Hill. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6:00, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. L. SHORE, P. M.



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.

Perfectly safe to use *internally* or *externally,* and *certain* to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

R. B. KERNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

Parker's Hair Balsam

Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.



PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

—Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Billious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infalible remedy: never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugar-coated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York.

IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,
ever grown at the
CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.
is now offered for fall planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
May 25, 1882.–21–9 mo.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

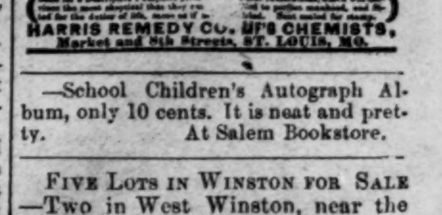
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express ... personal consultation is preferred ... FREE ... List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEO. E. NISSEN & CO., SALEM, N. C., WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Using only the best of materials, we make the best of work, and warrant every job. We have the oldest and largest Wagon Works, and our wagons have the best reputation of any in the State. Every Wagon bears the name "J. P. NISSEN, Salem, P. O., N. C." Write for prices. Refer to all who are using our Wagons.



Seminal Pastille

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

—School Children's Autograph Album, only 10 cents. It is neat and pretty. At Salem Bookstore.

FIVE LOTS IN WINSTON FOR SALE —Two in West Winston, near the residence of W. B. Glenn, and three East of the Court-House, near the residence of Christ. Tavis. All good building lots. Apply early at this office.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Call at Dr. Shaffner's office and register your names preparatory to voting. See notice in another column.

☞ ELECTION next Tuesday.

☞ Only a few more days to register.

—Yesterday was the 1st of November.

—C. B. Brooks, of this place, has a well 82 feet deep.

—We are having the Indian Summer, without the usual frosts.

—Rain Sunday night, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

—Last Quarter of the Moon the 3rd, at 8 o'clock 56 minutes in the evening.

—Here is November, and we have had only a few very slight frosts in the low grounds.

—'Possums are fat and sweet potatoes plenty, and corn husking times are at hand.

—We noticed a fine bycicle at Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store the other day.

—Last Sunday was the 21st after Trinity and the 44th of the year, leaving 9 till the end of the year, making 53 Sundays in 1882.

—The rabbit crop is reported heavy and the little rodents will have a lively time during the coming holidays.

—Cotton seed oil, a substitute for lard, is being introduced by our grocerymen. We noticed a fine article at Shore & Co's store.

—Considerable quantities of wheat will be drilled in this season. Fertilizers can be used with more economy in this way.

—Messrs. Senseman & Giersch have purchased E. A. Ebert's stock of goods and will do business at the old stand. Success to them.

—The hat store of C. Ebert is being fitted up for the sale of general merchandise. Mr. Ebert will carry on the business at that place.

—A ravenous mink played havoc with Master Charlie Cooper's chickens and turkeys at the Salem mill. Steel traps are now in order for his minkship.

—Last Tuesday, Oct. 31st, was "Founder's Day" at the Academy, and the young ladies enjoyed a holiday. They were out early in the morn for a woodland stroll.

—Our young friend, Thad. Butner, has returned from Winston to his old quarters at E. A. Welfare's to carry on the clock, watch and jewelry repairing business.

—Dr. Shaffner's cotton gin will be a convenience to the people and stimulate the growth of cotton in this vicinity. The Dr. has also been experimenting with upland rice.

—Timothy Vogler and family have returned from their visit to Wilkes and Ashe counties.

Master P. Horton, of Wilkesboro, returned with Mr. Vogler, and is going to school.

—Calvin Hauser now smiles over the result of his spare time labor, which is a pile of corn containing about 100 bushels, raised on a small piece of ground in town, this summer.

—A regular old fashioned game of "hot-jacket" came of between a couple of young men the other day. The game was done up "brown," Brown coming out of the game, which was for fun, second best.

—Partridges are small for the season in many localities. The wet Spring it is supposed destroyed many, and the second hatch is not grown yet. In other parts of the country they are in fine order and reported plenty.

—A farmer of this county told us that he never gathered his corn till after several hard frosts. He then considered it sufficiently hard to crib. He had in early life often pulled his corn early and found it musty and liable to *rot*.

THE STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—We have no report of the proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme of Tuesday night was observed by Rev. C. H. Wiley delivering an address. Rev. F. H. Johnston also spoke and Rev. Dr. Ronthaler conducted the Sciopticon Illustrations. A good audience was present.

—A good many farmers have finished sowing wheat, while many more are in the midst of the work. A very large acreage of wheat, winter oats, and a mixture of wheat, rye and oats have been sown. The latter makes an excellent feed for stock.

—Some more fine fish, suckers, cats and eels were caught in the mill race the other day by some little darkies living on "Happy Hill." If the fish in our streams were let alone for a few years, those who enjoy the sport of angling could angle not only for fun but for profit.

—While blasting in W. T. Vogler's well the other day, which was some twenty feet deep at the time, a fragment of stone was thrown out of the well into the air, which on coming down struck a street lamp near by, demolishing the glass works.

—The first alarm, in Winston, on Monday night located the fire in Salem, and the Steamer now in good order, was speedily manned, steamed up, and on its way down town in a few minutes time. We are pleased to notice this indication of prompt assistance on the part of Winston Fire Company.

Mrs. T. B. Douthit's Stock of Goods
Is now complete and ready for inspection. You will find her prices the lowest for *good Goods*. Go and see them.

—On Friday night last, John N. Staples, Esq., of Greensboro, well known to the citizens of Forsyth, made one of the best and most telling speeches during the campaign, in the opera-house, Winston. A good audience was present, and all were delighted with the hour and thirty minutes spent there. If their ever was any Liberalism among the Democrats of Forsyth the recent speeches have smashed it.

ADDRESS OF PROF. WINSTON, OF CHAPEL HILL.—Professor George T. Winston of the University of North Carolina will deliver an address on Thursday evening, the 2nd of November, at 7½ o'clock, at Brown's Opera-House, Winston, on the subject of Collegiate, Normal and Common School education. Other distinguished gentlemen in attendance at the State Sunday School Convention will deliver addresses. Ladies are invited. Seats free. Let there be a large attendance. Those who attend are promised a rich intellectual feast.

—Wild grape wine was quite common in the early times of this section. The wine is of a deep red color, heavy, and used as a beverage, very palatable. The "Bushwine" of the German settlers was made according to the following recipe:

Two gallons grape juice, one gallon water and two and a half pounds of sugar to the gallon of juice.

The unusual quantity of wild grapes in this section is surprising. Almost every fence row has its vines, literally loaded with fruit, and which is as varied in flavor as the most epicurian taste could desire.

—The Raleigh State Fair was the best ever held. Every department was meritorious. Of course the Forsyth Exhibit was the wonder work of the main building. Such a display was altogether unexpected, and hence the surprise as great as was the pleasure in examining it. This display shows what can be done when a determination to succeed is manifested. Just think what the State Fair would have been if half or a fourth of the counties, or even those near Raleigh would have done as Forsyth did. All honor to Messrs. Fries and the numerous friends who helped to swell the exhibit. Below we publish a notice of thanks from Messrs. F. & H. Fries:

To contributors to the Forsyth County Exhibit at State Fair, we hereby most respectfully return our thanks for the articles contributed and the interest taken in the Exhibit. We owe much of the success of the Exhibit to hearty support and interest of our friends.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

County papers please copy.

—The jam of wagons continues at the Boner & Crist old stand. We are satisfied that C. R. Welfare is selling goods as cheap as any house in either of the two towns. NEW GOODS received twice a week. Thanks to the many customers who have been trading with him.

Fire at Sunny Side.

On Monday night about 7½ o'clock, a bright light was seen in a southeasterly direction. The alarm was first given by Messrs. Fries' factory engine blowing off steam, followed by the ringing of the church bell. In a few minutes the streets were full of people. In Winston, the fire was at first located in Salem, and the steamer was ready for work. It was soon known, however, that Reynolds & Reynolds' tobacco factory, at Sunny Side Farm, about a mile from town, was the scene of the conflagration. The factory was a frame building, and when the fire was discovered, had made such headway that everything was destroyed. The building was full of leaf and manufactured tobacco, valued at $25,000. Insurance covering about one-half. It was with difficulty that the dwelling and outhouses were saved. About thirty or forty hands are thrown out of employment. The fire is thought to have originated from the liquorice furnace.

The Messrs. Reynolds' have the sympathies of the community, and we hope to see the factory in operation again at an early day.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT
Has the *largest and best selected* stock of Goods, such as Millinery and Fancy Goods, to be found in this part of the country. Go and see them.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Young Nat. Norfleet, with some of his companions, were out hunting Saturday, and game being scarce, they concluded to blow up a stump. They found a stump suitable, poured in the powder, and put in the lighted match. It did not blast as quickly as anticipated, and young Norfleet, with powder in his hand to replenish the supply in the stump, peeped into the hole. It exploded, knocking him over, and severely burning his hand and face. It is thought that his eye-sight will not be injured though his eyes are in a painful condition.—*Leader.*

ELM STREET CHAPEL.

Dedicatory Services.

Last Sunday was a beautiful autumn day. The early morn was ushered in by gentle showers, but the sun soon came out brightly. The peculiar haze of the Indian Summer lent a delicious charm to the day. In the afternoon, at 3 o,clock, the interesting exercises at Elm Street Sunday School Chapel were held in the presence of a large congregation of the friends of the cause, who had all been comfortably seated, when the scholars marched in, the girls at one door and the boys at the other, singing,

"Only an armor bearer."

Another song opened the exercises. Dr. Rondthaler, after an appropriate address, then dedicated the chapel. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke read a portion of scripture, followed by addresses by Rev. J. T. Zorn, Superintendent E. A. Ebert and Rev. Mr. Peale.

The building is a credit to the enterprise of the directors of the School. It is large and neatly painted white. The interior is well arranged for the purpose and the acoustic properties of the hall are good. The entrance is partitioned off into library and class-rooms. books are delivered through openings in the partition, thus preventing a crowd and confusion. The hall has good moveable seats, so that they can be arranged to suit classes.

A neat belfry and spire surmounts the building adding much to its appearance.

It was a happy day for the teachers and scholars, and one that will long be remembered by them.

May Elm Street Sunday School, originated by a few ladies and young men, continue to flourish as in the past, and new grace and energy be given to the devoted band, whose labors have so successfully built up a flourishing Sunday School in our midst.

A collection of $82 was taken up.

Programme of State Sunday School Convention.

The following is the programme of State Sunday School Convention, held in the Presbyterian church, Winston, on yesterday, Nov. 1st:

I SESSION, 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M.
Opening Exercises.
Address of Welcome and Responses.
Enrollment of Delegates.
Report of Executive Committee.
Report of Statistical Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Report from Counties.
Election of Officers.
Miscellaneous Business.

II SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Model Teachers' Institute.
1. Introductory Address on Principles of Class Instruction.
2. Model Class Recitation.
3. General Conference.

III SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Moravian Church, Salem,)
Sunday School Mass Meeting.
Illustrative Sunday School Lesson.
(Sciopticon.)
Addresses (10 minutes), and Songs.
Adjournment of State Convention.

The following is the programme of the Children's Sunday School Festival, which takes place to-day, November 2nd:

Gathering of all the Sunday Schools in Forsyth Co.
Procession from the Court-House Square, Winston, to the Salem Square, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Addresses and Songs, 11 o'cl'k., A. M.
Love-feast, 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Addresses and Songs.

THE NEW GARDEN FAIR.—It was held in Greensboro this year, and from our observation it must have been a success. The crowd Thursday was very large. The displays were very fine in some of the departments—for instance the ladies' handiwork especially. The paintings, by Miss Mamie Benbow, and the Female College could not be excelled. A set of doll furniture, made of peafowl feathers and plush, exhibited by Mrs. Cator, was unique and attracted great attention. Miss Sallie Denny's exhibit of table tidys and crochet work was a credit to her. The darned net dress made by Miss Roxie Collins was very pretty. John Kelly had the boss hog—600 pounds. John Chamberlain exhibited two pumpkins, 62 and 86 pound, raised from the same vine.

THE BABY SHOW.—The great attraction at the Greensboro-New Garden Fair was the baby show. John Chamberlain had offered a $15 necklace for the prettiest baby under twelve months of age. There were five entries: Clarence Legerton, blue eyes; Lelia West, black eyes; Walter Paylor, dark eyes; Mary White, dark eyes, and Estelle Vernon, blue eyes. It was the liveliest gathering of babies we have seen in some time. It was indeed a trying time—trying to get them all still at once. The premium was awarded to Mary Bell White.—*Leader.*

The Safest Way.

The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness.

How She Saved Her Darling.

"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother.

—Internal Revenue collections in the Fifth District for week ending October 28, were $20,529 02.

—The largest and most complete assortment of

ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOES

ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

MONEY

can be saved by buying your

FRUIT TREES

of

J. R. OSBORNE,

Proprietor of

Lone Star Nurseries.

Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

MARRIED.

At 3½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, 25th ult., at the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Mr. N. H. SMITH, of Winston, to Miss SALLIE, youngest daughter of N. A. Stedman, Esq., of Fayetteville.

PAY YOUR
CORPORATION TAXES

TAX PAYERS will please come forward at once and pay their taxes. The money is needed to pay for work done on the streets.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1881.

Pay Your Taxes.

FOR the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for 1882, assessed in Forsyth county, I will attend at the following times and places, viz:

Lewisville,	Friday,	"	3rd.
Hampton's	Saturday,	"	4th.
Winston,	Monday,	"	6th.

The Taxes assessed are 66⅔ cents on every $100 Valuation of Property, and $2.00 on the Poll.

All are respectfully notified to attend. I am compelled to settle with the State Treasurer by the first of January.

AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.

Registration Notice!

SALEM, N. C., Sept. 20, 1882.

The books for a new registration of all voters in "*Salem Precinct*," will be open at my office on Main street, Salem, N. C., every day, (Sundays excepted), until the evening immediately preceding the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

All qualified voters residing in Winston township, outside the corporate limits of Winston, may be registered.

J. F. SHAFFNER,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth Co.,
OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COMM'RS.,
WINSTON, Sept. 5, 1882.

Whereas, a new voting precinct, known as "Salem Precinct," and composed of the entire portion of Winston Township outside of the corporate limits of the town of Winston, having been established heretofore, It is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, that a new registration of all the voters in said Salem Precinct be made before the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

And it is further ordered, by said Board, that Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, be appointed Registrar of voters of said Salem Precinct, for said election.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy. D. P. MAST,
Clerk Board Co. Comm'rs.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers** and **Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

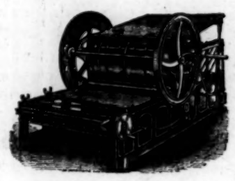
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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

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WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
—AND—
RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
WINSTON, N. C., MAY 20TH, 1882.

Our unequaled facilities for handling goods, and our steadily increasing trade plainly show that we are making it to the interest of all classes to trade with us.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

are separate from our RETAIL STORE, and are fitted up especially for the business. In these departments we carry a large and well selected stock of Goods, bought with an eye to the wants of the merchants of the surrounding country. Our prices compare favorably with those of the leading houses both in this State and in Richmond, Va. A large proportion of these goods we buy direct from first hands, in original packages, and not only secure the lowest prices obtainable, but also save all the discounts. We sell at Factory Prices:

T. Miles and Son's Philadelphia Hand Made Shoes,
J. & P. COATS' SPOOL COTTON. BELLEMONT.
GRANITE & RANDLEMAN PLAIDS,
Fries' Jeans, Cottonades,
BUNCH COTTON & ARISTA SHEETING,
THOMASVILLE SHOES, &C,

The Merchants of the surrounding counties will save money by giving us their orders.

OUR RETAIL STORE IS EQUALED BY NONE IN WESTERN N. C.

—WE SELL AT LOWEST PRICES—

Dress Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Hamburgs, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, Clothing, Stetton Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Umbrellas, Parasols. Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Leads, Syrup, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Leather, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Ship Stuff, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Hoes, Mattocks, Grass Blades, Sythes and Cradles, Axes, Trace Chains, Tames, Locks, Screws, Butts, Saws, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Plows, Cutlery, Tin Ware, &c.

We buy WHEAT, OATS, RYE, CORN, PEAS, BEANS, FLAX SEED, EGGS, BUTTER, BEESWAX, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS and all other salable produce. We invite you to call and examine our stock and prices.

Very Respectfully,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

D.r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 24th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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Seventy-ninth Annual Session begins September 7, 1882.

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—Best ever made, Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, pleasant to take, sugar-coated; no griping; only 15 cents a box, of Druggists or by mail. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau tsreet, New York.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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North Carolina R.R.
Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Feb. 19 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	3 55 a m	6 50 p m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	8 51 p m
" High Point	7 20 a m	10 44 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	11 30 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 04 a m	.....
" Durham	11 48 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 15 p m	.....
Leave "	1 40 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 6 00 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 3 04 a. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb. 19, 188.	No. 5 Daily	e. 12 ally
Leave Goldsboro	10 20 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 25 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	8 07 p m	.....
" Greensboro	8 50 p m	.....
Leave "	9 10 p m	a m
Arrive High Point	9 43 p m	a m
" Salisbury	11 09 p m	am
" Charlotte	12 50 a m	3 a m

No. 18, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m.
Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh 5 00 a. m.
Ar. Greensboro 2 20 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville, &c., at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex.Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 20 p m	8 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 36 p m	9 41 a m
" Salem	11 20 p m	10 15 a m

GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 00 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 30 a m
Arrive University	8 20 a m
Arrive Raleigh	10 15 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Raleigh	3 30 p m
Arrive University	5 15 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	6 15 p m

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THE STUDIO of the institution is now open, and tuition is offered in the various branches of the Department of Drawing and Painting and Decorative Needlework. The attention of ladies who may have leisure for study is invited.

Special arrangements will be made for lady students from town separately from those for the regular Academy classes.

For information in regard to the various branches of the course, and terms, apply at the office of the Academy.

J. T. ZORN, Principal.

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—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Some people, says the *Railroad Journal*, affect to believe that they derive no benefit from advertising, for the reason that they cannot trace any particular transaction to any particular advertisement. Neither can we attribute the growth of vegetation to any particular drop of rain or ray of sunshine—but it is very evident that without rain or sunshine it would fail to flourish.

A woman was lately indicted in England for causing the death of her child by denying it adequate nourishment. Investigation showed, however, that the mother had fed the child regularly on corn starch, mixed with a little milk, ignorant of the fact that starch is unable to supply the necessary nutriment to young children. Under these circumstances the woman was, of course, acquitted. It is a lesson which mothers and nurses would do well to remember.

The London *Times* in a recent article says that Europe is no longer able to feed her population, and the total grain crops produced fell 343,000,000 bushels below the annual consumption, and 285,000,000 bushels of this deficiency is in the United Kingdom. The wheat crop of Great Britain is estimated this year at 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, and the consumption at about 200,000,000 bushels. After deducting what is required for seed, there will be a deficiency to be supplied from foreign countries of about 130,000,000 bushels, and perhaps more than this.

Civilization has its peculiar diseases from which savages are comparatively free, as they in their turn are slaughtered by plagues which die out as they become civilized. Among these diseases that of short-sightedness, or myopia, as the oculists prefer to call it, grows constantly more prominent. Every observant person of middle age must have become convinced that the wearing of eye-glasses is much more common now than it was a score of years ago, and such statistics as have been collected fully sustain this opinion. A recent examination of the pupils in the public schools of New York city has shown that the proportion of sufferers from myopia is in some cases as high as eight and one-half and even twelve and one-half per cent., while at Columbia college no less than sixty-nine of the students were near-sighted, or a full third of the whole 201. The disease is found to increase with the length of school life, and is undoubtedly aggravated by the imperfect lighting arrangements in the average school-room and the poor type of many text-books.

A perplexing question often arises under the patent laws: Suppose a workman in the employ of some large establishment invents a valuable improvement in the machinery or processes; does the patent belong to him or his employers? They always say that they were paying him for his time, and are entitled to whatever he accomplishes. He argues that inventing is a matter quite outside the duties for which he was hired. For example, a plow manufacturing company in Indiana employed a superintendent of their business, and he, during his engagement, took out a patent for improvements he made in the plows they were selling. They sued him, claiming that he should transfer the patent to them, for they said they were led to engage him by his assurance that he had large experience in making and selling plows and devising improvements, and that he would devote his time and services to manufacturing and perfecting their plows; also, that the improvement that he had patented was made partly by aid of suggestions from other employes and with employes belonging to the company. The judge said that these facts were not enough to make out their case. Persons are not deprived of the right to the inventions they make while in the service of others, unless they have been hired and paid to exercise their inventive faculties for their employers. A contract for the time, labor and skill of the employe in manufacturing and selling does not give the employer the right to an improvement which the employe invents. If in this case the superintendent was materially aided by suggestions from other persons, he was not sole inventor, and perhaps his coadjutors were entitled to a share in the patent, but the fact would not give the employer a right to it.

Battle With a Bear.

Montreal has a noted character called Joe Beef, who keeps a saloon and eating-house for sailors and 'longshoremen. He has a bear pit under his canteen on Common street. It extends all along under the house, and is reigned over by a big black bear, weighing over four hundred pounds. There are also a she bear and two comparative young cubs, which Joe reckons among his domestic pets. One afternoon recently, while a colored preacher was holding services in the "singing-room," three American strangers came to visit the place, and the trap door was thrown open to show the bears. While Joe went into the barroom, his little boy, six years old, went too near the edge and fell into the den. The old bears were in a dark corner, but one of the cubs at once ran toward the child, who had uttered a frightful scream. The cook laid down on the floor, and, reaching down, caught hold of the little fellow and raised him up. The she bear had heard the child's cries, and, with a growl, rushed toward the trap door and seized the child just as he was being lifted up. The little fellow was in an instant dragged into the den, encircled by the claws of the she bear. Joe, hearing the noise, came to the door, and seeing his child as it were in the jaws of death, did not hesitate for a moment to think, but leaped from the floor to the pit, lighting on the head of one of the bears. He managed by a frantic effort to tear his child from the savage monster and threw him behind. In another instant he handed the little fellow up among the almost paralyzed spectators. The moment the child was out of the pit the she bear growled fiercely and sprang on Joe, who had no arms to defend himself. The savage brute seized him by the right knee, throwing him on his back. Her teeth were driven fully half an inch into his flesh. He was then completely at the mercy of the animal, whose tameness had disappeared, it being enraged at having the child taken away. Joe did not lose presence of mind, but seized a brick which lay near him and struck the bear on the nose with all his might. The brute let go her hold and Joe quickly got on his feet. Joe was then rescued from the pit, his legs being covered with blood. The trousers which he had on were torn to shreds and his stockings were saturated with blood. The child had not been injured at all beyond a slight scratch on the head.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Overfeeding Fowls.

As a rule there is far more danger from underfeeding than from overfeeding; though there are still many breeders who overfeed their birds and then wonder why they do not lay well or keep healthy. All good things when used or carried to excess become injurious and decidedly objectionable, and even the best of grain and other food is no exception to this positive rule. Overfeeding causes many ailments which are difficult to overcome, while it causes an undue secretion of fat on the ovaries of the laying hens, thus entirely vetoing the egg supply. Leg weakness, breaking down and other troubles arise principally from overfeeding, while overfed fowls are much more liable to disease and disorders than are birds fed properly; and when the over-fat birds are attacked they seldom, if ever, recover. Some who do not care to pay good prices for pure bred fowls claim that such birds are much more liable to sickness and disease than are common fowls. In many cases this is true, as they have been accustomed to good care and food for many generations, and must have it to do well, when they will pay far better every way than will common fowls under any circumstances. Under ordinary management and neglect they are more apt to become diseased, yet the fact still remains evident that overfeeding, through a mistaken sense of kindness, increases the tendency to sickness and disorders of a malignant nature.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Early-Cut Oats.

Mr. M. Frank Taber writes from Ohio that old farmers there all tell him that early-cut oats will "rot in the shock," "mold under the bands," "heat and spoil in the stack," etc., unless cradled and left in the swath several days. "Is this true? If so it is quite a disadvantage, for each succeeding year the cradlers get fewer and the machines get plentier, and now comes the binder that admits of no delay between cutting and shocking." Of course more time is required for oats to cure when cut before they are thoroughly ripe than if left until the juices are all dried out. The same is true of grass when cut for hay; if left until dead ripe it can be cut and taken immediately into the barn, but every farmer knows it has little value. My plan is to cradle oats and leave them in the swath until they cure through, when they are raked into gavels, or bunches, the size of a forkfull, and pitched on the wagon with wooden forks. Very few oats are bound into sheaves in this part of the country. When I was a boy it was the universal practice to bind oats, but much time is saved by the present plan.

Oats would cure if cut with a reaper when as ripe as I recommend, by leaving them in the gavels a few days, or the curing could be hastened by turning the gavels over, which would pay as between straw nearly as good as hay and straw nearly worthless for feeding. When oats are cured and dried they will not injure, whether bound or not, and in stack or in barn; but if they are damp when housed, however ripe they may be, they will mold. If a farmer expects to get the most value out of a crop he must, necessarily, take extra pains. Almost always when oats are left to get overripe enough will be wasted to pay for all the extra work in securing the straw when they are cut as soon as they turn white and while the tendrils which hold the grains are strong. I do not believe that oats cut after they turn white will mold under the band if dry when bound, and especially after they have had a day's sun upon them. Mine never did.

Oats bound in this manner should be put in what is called in this section "Dutch shocks," that is, two sheaves leaning against each other at the top, with the butts spread apart so that the air can draw between them, and in threatening weather, with a sheaf on the top and spread out, hanging over so as to form a sort of protection, or roof, so as to carry off the rain. Oats shocked in this manner can be put up quite green, and will cure nicely, and at the same time go through a heavy rain without damage. Before drawing in the bundles may need to be set apart in order to get them thoroughly dry. Farmers get more easy-going (I put it mild) every year, and will often lounge about and wait for a reaper to get around until their oats are overripe and falling down, and the straw has lost fifty per cent. of its value, while if they had a little of the forefathers' vim they would cradle them when just right, save the reaper expense, and have more oats and better straw.—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Use your ashes in your orchard or keep them for the next potato crop, for which they will be found profitable.

On an average it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening steer.

Charles Aldrich records having cut and cured tops of artichokes for stock feed and that cattle consumed them "with much more relish than corn fodder, even eating up the coarse, hard stalks."

Washing the stock with tobacco water, or water and kerosene, which is constantly stirred, will destroy parasitic vermin on cattle. Feeding them cottonseed or linseed meal daily will give their coats a shiny appearance.

To feed raw grain to a young calf would be injudicious, but to give a well boiled gruel of oat, wheat or corn meal in moderation, until the calf became at least three or four months old, would be useful; then it could digest a moderate quantity of meal.

Manure for corn, applied and well spread on the sod in autumn, to be turned over for corn in spring, always acts beneficially by enriching the soil more effectually than if applied in spring. Some of the best farmers estimate the benefit double.

We do not believe that half our farmers thoroughly value the harrow. If they give the ground a scratch just after plowing they think they have done wonders, when they have really done almost nothing at all. The harrow should be used to a greater extent than it usually is.

The cheapest way to keep up the fertility of most soils consists in raising red clover and turning it under while it is green. The growth of the plants may be greatly increased by the application of ground plaster or gypsum, which costs very little and is easily applied.

The following are a few of the advantages derived from sheep-raising: Fewer risks by death; two crops per annum; consolidating and manuring light soils; rich manure at all times; more easily kept on poor pastures; less cost in buildings and winter management; greater returns for money invested.

Milk fever is produced by any cause that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving. Nervous excitement, exposure or undue exercise is sufficient to bring on an attack, and recovery is rare. The safest treatment is to place the cow in a quiet, retired place a day or two before calving, nursing her well, and until the calf is a week old.

It is necessary to feed young pigs six times at first, afterward four times, and when the fattening process begins three times. Always sweep or wash out the trough before putting in more feed. Avoid too hearty food in the case of young pigs. It induces diarrhea. Dirty food, or swill, or milk that has become too sour is also injurious. Give charcoal freely.

If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her; she must, first of all, get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If, in winter, it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently.

Says the *Country Gentleman:* If the roots are given a chance to find their way well down there will be less hurt from drought. Underdraining should be the immediate work on our clay farms. It is here where the harm to clover results, also to wheat, and to some extent to timothy and some of the other grasses. We have to come to the underdraining sooner or later, and why not get the benefit now? There are many excuses, I know, but "where there is a will there is a way." There is little profit and often loss in farming wet clay. Drained, it will in general be profitable for several years without manure, sure to pay the expense of underdraining in that time.

Recipes.

CORN OYSTERS.—Do not forget this delicacy. Grate as much corn as will make two cupfuls of pulp, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four of milk, one beaten egg and salt to taste. Stir in flour until of the consistency of fritter butter. Drop into boiling dripping in small spoonfuls and fry brown.

BOILED ONIONS.—Skin and wash, put on to boil, and after boiling fifteen minutes turn off the water and add clear, cold water and let boil again. Turn off the water the second time and add more cold water and boil until tender. This will make them clear and mild in flavor. When tender pour off all the water; dress with a little cream, salt and pepper.

PEARL CAKE.—One cup of butter and two cups of sugar rubbed to a cream, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and the whites of five eggs beaten to a froth. If you wish to make a rich cake, bake in layers, putting cooked frosting between each layer, sprinkling chopped blanched almonds and seeded and chopped raisins on the frosting. On the top layer put whole almonds over the frosting. Blanch them by pouring hot water over them. It will take off the skins.

CABBAGE SALAD.—This excellent dish may be prepared with hard-boiled eggs chopped, or with raw eggs beaten into the dressing; for one small head or half a good-sized one, use three eggs, beat them till they are very light, then add six tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and made mustard, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Cook this dressing until it begins to thicken; when it is cold, pour it over the chopped cabbage. When boiled eggs are used, chop the whites of the eggs with the cabbage, and after rubbing the yolks till they are fine, stir them into the dressing. When the eggs are cooked the rest of the dressing does not need cooking.

Household Hints.

When the inside of a tea or coffee pot becomes black from long use fill it with water and put in a piece of hard soap, and place it on the stove and let it boil for an hour, and it will be as bright and clean as new.

Windows are cleaned easily and nicely with a damp chamois skin. Wring out the chamois skin half dry in pure, cold water, and wash the window; then wring perfectly dry and rub the glass thoroughly, and it will be very clear and highly polished.

Boiling water will remove most fruit stains, as well as tea and coffee stains. It must be applied before the article has been washed. Place the stained part over a bowl or pan, and pour the boiling water over it, and thus prevent it from spreading through the fabric.

A washing fluid which, it is said, will not rot or injure clothes in any way, is made of one pound of potash, one ounce of salts of ammonia and one ounce of salts of tartar; dissolve the potash in three-fourths of a gallon of water and let it come to a boil; then add the salts of ammonia. Put in a jug and then add the salts of tartar, and cork the jug. A half teacupful should be used for the first boiler of clothes, and for the second boiler add just a little more.

An excellent mixture to remove grease spots from boys' and men's clothing particularly is made of four parts of alcohol to one part of ammonia and about half as much ether as ammonia. Apply the liquid to the grease spot and then rub diligently with a sponge and clear water. The chemistry of the operation seems to be that the alcohol and ether dissolve the grease, and the ammonia forms a soap with it which is washed out with the water. The result is much more satisfactory than when something is used which only seems to spread the spot and make it fainter, but does not actually remove it. If oil is spilled on a carpet and you immediately scatter corn meal over it, the oil will be absorbed by it. Oil may also be removed from carpets upon which you do not dare to put ether or ammonia by laying thick blotting paper over it and pressing a hot flatiron on it. Repeat the operation several times, using a clean paper each time.

Coffee as a Cure for Malaria.

Coffee is opposed to malaria, to all noxious vapors. As a disinfectant it has wonderful powers. As an instantaneous deodorizer it has no equal for the sick room, as all exhalations are immediately neutralized by simply passing a chafing dish with burning coffee grains through the room. It may be urged that an article possessing such powers and capacity for such energetic action must be injurious as an article of diet of habitual employment, and not without deleterious properties; but no corresponding nervous disarrangements have been observed after its effects have disappeared as are seen in narcotics and other stimulants. The action imparted to the nerves is natural and healthy. Habitual coffee drinkers generally enjoy good health. Some of the oldest people have used coffee from earliest infancy without feeling any depressing reaction, such as is produced by alcoholic stimulants.—*New York Commercial.*

OUTWITTED.

How an English Telegraph Manager in Egypt Tried to Earn $5,000 and a Title, and How He Was Outwitted by His American Subordinate.

The successor to the Egyptian throne always rewards the person informing him of the death of his predecessor by promoting him to the rank of bey, and paying him 100,000 piastres ($5,000.) When Said Pasha, to whom Ismail Pasha, the late khedive, succeeded, was dangerously ill at Alexandria, Ismail Pasha himself was at Cairo. It is said to have been proved beyond a doubt that Said Pasha died of slow poison, which Ismail Pasha had personally administered, and when Ismail subsequently did the same thing successfully to many others Egyptians said that the victims had been "saided." Be this as it may, Said Pasha was seriously unwell at Alexandria, and the ambitious Ismail was anxiously awaiting at Cairo the news of his demise. At that time the Eastern Telegraph company had not yet established their lines all over Egypt, and Cairo was joined to Alexandria by a single line belonging to the Egyptian government, and which was managed by a certain Mr. Thomas, an Englishman who is still in the service of the country.

Mr. Thomas knew how anxious Ismail Pasha was to receive the news of Said Pasha's death, and he further knew that the reward to the person first informing Ismael Pasha would be the title of bey and 100,000 piastres—both of which would be very acceptable to Mr. Thomas himself, and which he resolved to get. His office was in Alexandria, but knowing that the news must come over the telegraph wire which he controlled, he told his subordinates at Alexandria that he was going on a visit of inspection to Cairo, where he might stay for some time. He asked them to be very careful during his absence, especially as to the important news concerning Said Pasha's health—about which poor Ismail Pasha was very uneasy—and, mounting his dromedary, started for Cairo.

The Cairo office was then managed by a young American from Baltimore named Tinney, to whose surprise Mr. Thomas, instead of going to the hotel as he had always done, took up his quarters at the telegraph station, where, besides staying all day, he also passed the night. He never left the office for one minute, having his meals brought to him there, and always being near the instrument to see what passed over the wire. The system by which the telegraph was worked in Egypt was by impressions of dots and lines on paper bands, and not by sound as it is in America, and Mr. Thomas kept his eye on the slip for fully ten days and nights and yet the news he was so anxiously expecting came not. Young Tinney was at a loss to understand what all this meant, and was much annoyed by the manager's proceedings, who he thought suspected him, and therefore watched him. Mr. Thomas had by this time become quite nervous, the effects of sleepless nights were plainly visible in his face, and at about 3 o'clock one afternoon, feeling exhausted, he told Tinney that he was going to take a little rest on the floor, giving him strict orders to call him in case any telegram came about the death of Said Pasha. Tinney then, for the first time, discovered what all Mr. Thomas' anxiety was about, and as soon as the latter was fast asleep he called in the Arab bookkeeper, from whom he learned in a casual way, as if in no way interested, that the bearer of the news of Said Pasha's death to his successor, Ismail Pasha, would receive the rank of bey and 100,000 piastres.

Hour after hour passed; many business and other telegrams came, but not the one expected. At the commencement Mr. Thomas awoke every time the instrument ticked and asked what it was, but at last he slept so heavily no ordinary noise would wake him.

About two hours after midnight "tick, tick, tick" went the instrument. Young Tinney became all ears and eyes, and he knew in a few seconds that Said Pasha had just then expired at Alexandria. He immediately tore away the slip, unscrewed the instrument, took away part of it with him, and pulling off his boots, left the room, making as little noise as possible. For further security he went up to the store above and disconnected the wire. He then ran as fast as he could in the direction of the Ezbekieh road, where he knew Ismail Pasha lived. Arriving at the little kiosque the latter then occupied, he was stopped by the guard, but upon telling him that he had ran all the way from the telegraph station to give the pasha news of a revolution that had broken out in Alexandria during the night, he was kept in the basement until word was brought from upstairs that Ismail Pasha would receive him. The moment he saw the telegraph operator enter he knew what had happened, as nobody had been more anxiously expecting the news than himself, not even Mr. Thomas.

Tinney told him in English, which language Ismail Pasha understands, that Said Pasha was dead, and then gave him the slip off the instrument. Ismail asked him his name, and upon his saying George Tinney, the pasha, who was now viceroy of Egypt, wrote something on a piece of paper, and handing it to him, said: "Tinney Bey, I thank you very much; here is an order on the treasury for 100,000 piastres, and the irade naming you bey will be the first I shall sign."

Cranberry Picking.

A cranberry bed, when the pickers are afield, is a pretty sight. Picking begins usually about the middle of September and lasts until the close of October, the fields being flooded at night toward the close of the season to guard against frost. Cranberry picking is made the holiday of the year. Whole families come and "camp out," or live in rude houses on the grounds through the season. Some drive to the bed each morning in their own conveyances, returning home at night. The picking is done methodically, each worker having his or her appointed section. One cent and a half per quart is paid for picking. The presence in a field of 150 persons of both sexes, most of them young, cannot but be productive of much mirth and jollity. Laughter and good-natured raillery abound, and friendly contests as to expertness in picking are common. In these contests it is generally the case that the awkward lad is left far behind by the deft fingers of the maiden. However, cranberry picking is not all in the sunshine. His cramped position is apt to render the workman uncomfortable, and stooping over the wet bogs of a frosty morning is not pastime.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Brooklyn-New York bridge will be the largest suspension bridge in the world. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet six inches. The entire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet.

A STRANGE OCCUPATION.

A New York "Professor" Who Renews Lost Noses, Ears, Eyelashes, Etc.

On Fourteenth street, not far from Broadway, New York, is a certain show window, in front of which not less than ten thousand people stop every day. The window is rather larger than usual, projects outward in bay form, and is lined inside with plate-glass mirrors. Suspended in the center of the window by fine, almost invisible wires, are two cork legs which, operated by clock-work, move in an up-and-down motion as in walking. On shelves of thick glass, supported by depending wires, is the curious collection that attracts the thousands of passers-by. Noses, eyes, ears, joints and limbs, all arranged in a certain kind of order. Above the shelves is this strange announcement in gilt letters:

> LEGS, ARMS, NOSES, EYELASHES, ETC.,
> MADE AND RENEWED.
> PROF. R. W. WEIGHTON, Proprietor.

Pushing through the crowd that was collected around, says a correspondent, I entered and asked for Professor Weighton.

A gentleman behind the glass case removed an enormous jewelers' magnifying glass that was screwed in his right eye, scanned me carefully, and not detecting the absence of a nose, or ear, or arm, or leg, finally said:

"I am Professor Weighton—what can I do for you, sir?"

"I wish to know, professor, by what process you renew legs, eyebrows and noses. It seems to me a rather odd and difficult profession."

"It is difficult—you are perfectly right as to that—but I cannot agree with you that the business is at all odd. It is the simplest thing in the world. Look, for instance, at this nose I am perfecting," he continued, pointing to the curious-looking thing he had been eyeing through the magnifying glass. "This nose is almost in a state of completion, yet I'll venture to say you couldn't tell me what sort of a nose it will be, Grecian, Roman or retrousse!"

I admitted that I would not have known it was a nose if he had not kindly informed me.

The professor smiled proudly.

"I thought so," he said. "By to-morrow morning this will be one of the prettiest Grecian noses you ever saw. See what a handsome flesh tint I am giving it. It is for a lady on Fifty-second street."

"How on earth did a lady lose her nose?"

"It was a curious accident, which almost rendered her inconsolable. Her father is a well-known scientist and inventor. While watching an interesting experiment in his laboratory a few weeks ago she stooped over to examine the eccentric of a cog-wheel. Being short-sighted she incautiously bent too low. The wheel was revolving rapidly—a siz and a whiz! and the nose from the bridge down was shaved clean off. The family physician was sent for and wanted to make a nose from the arm, but, aside from the pain of that operation, the uncertainty of turning out a well-shaped nose raised objections, and I was ordered to prepare a wax substitute."

"Do you mean by 'natural meat substitution' a real nose of flesh?" I asked.

"Certainly. The skin is removed from a certain portion of the arm, the proper preparations made, and the arm then bound tightly over the missing nose. The flesh soon adheres to the face, then the arm is detached and the nose is shaped. The advantage of this style of nose, while it may not be so shapely as its predecessor, is its durability. It will never come off. Now, a wax nose will look very pretty, and when her friends see Miss B—— they will probably be more than ever in love with her beauty; but it doesn't last and will need constant repairing. It is scarcely so good as a celluloid. Have you ever read Poe's 'Story of the Wax Nose?' Well, it may be exaggerated, but there is a great deal of truth in it. Miss B—— could never live in a very hot climate. Her nose might melt, and would certainly soften."

"This is very interesting, professor," I remarked, "but is not your business small? I do not recollect seeing many people with artificial noses."

"This branch of my business is not large. We have, however, a good deal of repairing on old noses. The demand for legs and arms is steady and pays well. In addition to the number of people needing cork limbs, the limbs must be totally renewed every few years and that keeps the business up."

"Do you often have to fit ladies with cork limbs?"

"I take their measure. Great precision and care is necessary. Great skill is required to make the cork of exactly the same size and length as its fellow. The more perfectly this is done the less limping you will observe."

"Vanity is the strongest point in some people. The operation of renewing eyebrows and lashes, for instance, is not at all comfortable, yet you will see plenty of people come here and submit to it, even though they are already tolerably well supplied in those essentials. We use real hair and a needle so fine it is almost invisible. The hair is threaded through this needle and run through the skin."

"I suppose this business is for the most part confined to the gentler sex?"

"Not by any means. It is altogether a mistake to suppose women more vain than men. Not long ago I had an order from a young man of this city for a three-quarter-inch dark brown lash. It is a positive fact that that young fellow, even in an ordinary ten-minute conversation, will close his eyes at least six times to display his long, silky lashes. If you will step this way I will show you through our operating rooms," and, entering a door the professor led me through a suit of spacious apartments.

A number of young women working at small tables, each table covered with little instruments and things, the like of which I had never seen before. On some of the tables were noses in different stages of completion—some were just out of the mold, others were modeled and turned, awaiting the professor's finishing touch. At one table two girls were threading needles with fine, silky hairs, and sewing them in little squares on a thin, transparent gauze.

"These girls," said the professor, "are making some of those beautiful arched eyebrows you may sometimes see in ballrooms. These sewed on the net are the less expensive kind, and are only used on special occasions. The real brow is very expensive, and can only be made by a person of great skill. I have an operation to perform this afternoon, and if you like you may be present."

The barber's children are little shavers; the upholsterer's are little tackers; the butcher's are young lambs; the carpenter's are chips from the old block; and the angry man's are little pets.

The Wells in Sahara.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

A Strong Man's Feat.

A story of remarkable human strength is reported to the following effect: At New Philadelphia, Ohio, a Swiss named John Winkler, of Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county, exhibited a remarkable feat of strength and physical endurance. On a wager of $100 he carried a barrel of flour, weighing about 225 pounds, to Canal Dover, a distance of three miles, in fifty-five minutes. Under the wager he could have rested fifteen minutes, but he stopped but four minutes of the time, and came in on the homestretch but little fatigued.

The Visionary Robin.

A happy robin was one day chanting a requiem over the deceased summer in the forest. Having finished, it said:

"And now I'll away to the balmy land where all the year the magnolias are full of humming birds, where--"

In response to the bang of a gun in a small boy's hand the robin concluded not to go south, and two days after it was sold for a quail on a railroad lunch counter for a dollar.

Moral: Don't sing too loud until you are out of the woods.—*Puck.*

The Kansas City *Times* reports that its bookkeeper suffered very severely and for a long time, with rheumatism. He tried St. Jacobs Oil and was cured by one bottle of it.

A boy is never so happy as when the family is moving and he walks through the streets to the new house wearing a table on his head.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Ithaca (N. Y.) *Ithacan* observes: Our druggists report that St. Jacobs Oil goes off like hot cakes.

An æsthetic farmer in Alleghan county, Mich., is building a barn of black walnut, butternut and white-wood.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

THE franc became the monetary unit of France in 1795, but gold coins of this name were first made in 1260, and silver coins in 1575.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.

Four to six bottles cure salt rheum or tetter.

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles and sores.

Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.

By druggists, and in half-dozen and dozen lots at great discount.

As pure and fresh country air gives vigor to the system, so do pure and fresh thoughts tend to invigorate the mind.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption and kindred affections cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

WE judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

"Against the Advice of Friends."

BATAVIA, N. Y., February 6, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—By kidney disease I was reduced to a walking skeleton. Against the advice of friends I took your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and to-day I am as well as ever.

E. M. SHERWIN.

THE trouble and worry and wear and tear that comes from hating people makes hating unprofitable.

Ladies, send 25c. to Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market sts., Philadelphia, and receive their *Fashion Quarterly* for six months. New music and 1,000 engravings in each number.

A tunnel is projected under the Elbe, between Hamburg and Steinwarder island, to cost $5,000,000.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Frazer Axle Grease

Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef cattle, good to prime, l w	8¼@	10½
Calves, com'n to prime veals	8 @	10
Sheep	4¼@	5
Lambs	5⅜@	5½
Hogs—Live	11½@	13¾
Dressed, city	10⅞@	11
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 55 @	6 80
West., good to choice	4 65 @	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 09½@	1 09¾
No. 1 White	1 11 @	1 11½
Rye—State	77 @	77
Barley—Two-rowed State	81 @	81
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	67½@	80
Yellow Southern	72 @	72
Oats—White State	40 @	55
Mixed Western	38 @	42
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	70 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60 @	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	68 @	70
Pork—Mess, new, for export	21 70 @	21 90
Lard—City Steam	12 75 @	12 75
Refined	13 00 @	13 00
Petroleum—Crude	7¼@	7½
Refined	8 @	8⅛
Butter—State Creamery	30 @	34
Dairy	20 @	32
West. Im. Creamery	20 @	28
Factory	15 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	8 @	12½
Skims	2 @	6
Western	5 @	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	27 @	28
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	2 25 @	2 50
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to Choice	6 00 @	6 50
Lambs—Western	4 75 @	5 25
Sheep—Western	4 00 @	4 25
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	8 40 @	8 70
Flour—C'y ground n. process	7 25 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 17 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	70 @	70
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39½@	40
Barley—Two-rowed State	80 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	17 50 @	18 00
Hogs—Live	8½@	9½
City Dressed	11¼@	11½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	21 00 @	21 50
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 25 @	8 75
Corn—High Mixed	80 @	81
Oats—Extra White	51 @	52
Rye—State	80 @	85
Wool—Wsh'd comb & delaine	44 @	48
Unwashed "	28 @	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
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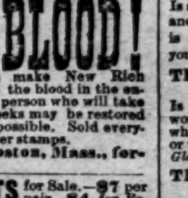
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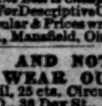
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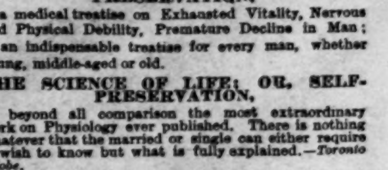
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